FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

14 JULY 1986

Israel

Air Strike in Lebanon — Warplanes attacked targets in several Lebanese villages northeast of Al-Damur early 14 July, according to an IDF spokesman cited by Jerusalem radio. The command headquarters of pro-Syrian "terrorist" organizations were hit, he continued. Twelve Israeli aircraft took part in the 30-minute raid, according to Beirut radio. Earlier, the Israeli Air Force commander said that missile-bearing attack helicopters had been used for the first time during the 10 July strike near Sidon, *The Jerusalem Post* reported.

Shin Bet Developments — Attorney General Yosef Harish is "adamant" in his decision to investigate the Shin Bet affair, Jerusalem television reported, adding that if the Cabinet does not establish a commission of inquiry, then Harish will order the police to open an investigation. Harish prefers a Cabinet commission of inquiry, Jerusalem radio noted, because Shin Bet people must not be investigated by the police as criminals. Earlier, Vice Premier Yitzhaq Shamir rejected Harish's two alternatives, saying that with goodwill a legal and logical solution to the problem could be found without resorting to a judicial commission of inquiry, according to *The Jerusalem Post*.

Ramallah Mayor — An Israeli General Staff officer was appointed mayor of Ramallah, *Yedi'ot Aharonot* reported. The paper added that an Arab candidate was turned down, despite having Jordan's support, because he had not submitted an official request for the post. The appointment is causing great dissatisfaction in the territories, the paper continued.

Tel Aviv Explosion — A bomb exploded in downtown Tel Aviv 13 July, injuring one, Jerusalem radio reported. Responsibility for the blast was claimed by Force 17, according to AFP.

Jordan

King Husayn, in a 12 July press conference carried by Amman television, stated that he fully supports the recently announced Soviet-french Middle East peace proposal, and wants to see an international peace conference take place sooner rather than later. The United States has a very important role to play in the Middle East if it chooses to do so, the king continued, and denied that Jordan intends to move to a more neutral position in relation to the United States. The Jordanian monarch expressed the hope that his efforts toward a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement would continue in the immediate future. Discussing Jordanian-PLO relations, King Husayn said there is a discrepancy between the two sides' views on Palestine. Contrasting the Jordanian position with that of the PLO, he noted that Jordan prefers to support those Palestinians still in the occupied territories, while the PLO is more concerned with Palestinians worldwide.

Elsewhere, the Egyptian defense minister continued his visit to Jordan, being decorated by King Husayn and holding talks with his Jordanian counterpart and other officials, according to Amman radio.

PLO

'Arafat on Jordanian Move — Discussing the recent Jordanian decision to close several PLO offices in Amman, PLO Excecutive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat in an interview with Algiers Voice of Palestine radio characterized the move as one of revenge, aimed at destroying strategic Palestinian-Jordanian relations. Jordan's plan is to create an alternative to the PLO, one which will agree on treason against the Palestinian cause, 'Arafat continued, expressing "surprise" that King Husayn could have made such a big strategic mistake. However, in a later statement cited by QNA, 'Arafat said the Jordanian closure order will not affect relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

Prisoner Exchange Rumors — Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said he is mediating between the PLO and Israel on a POW exchange, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO, which cited a Palestinian news agency report that 1,650 prisoners will be exchanged for one Israeli soldier and the remains of others. Senior Israeli defense sources denied the reports, *The Jerusalem Post* disclosed.

PLO-Syria-USSR

The USSR proposal for Middle East peace announced by CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev was welcomed by a PLO official spokesman, who said the PLO considers the plan a sound basis for establishing the groundwork for an international Middle East peace conference, according to Sanaa Voice of Palestine. Meanwhile, a *Tishrin* commentary cited by SANA said the Soviet plan was welcome and necessary, adding that the U.S. rejection of the plan confirms the falsehood of the Reagan administration's claim that the United States is concerned about international peace and security.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi warplanes hit two large maritime targets in separate raids 13 July, according to a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio, which added that an "abortive" Iranian attack east of Al-Basrah the same day was crushed. As for 12 July activity, INA announced an Iraqi air strike against a maritime target off the Iranian coast. For its part, Iran claimed heavy Iraqi casualties in artillery shelling on the southern fronts, while artillery fire from the Mehran area was directed upon Iraqi oil installations at Banmil, according to IRNA. An additional 120 Iraqi casualties were inflicted in southern Majnun Island fighting, Tehran radio announced.

In 11 July fighting, Iranian artillery and seaborne units attacked two Iraqi oil jetties, according to IRNA, which added that an Iraqi MiG-23 was downed by naval air defense fire. Two Iraqi vessels were sunk, IRNA continued, a charge denied the next day by the Iraqi Navy commander in remarks reported by INA. For its part, Iraq stated in a military communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio that an all-out attack in the southern Majnun

Island oilfield resulted in victory. In contrast, Iran claimed that this move was repulsed with the loss of 50 Iraqi dead and dozens more wounded, Tehran radio announced.

An 11 July Iranian attack against the Iraqi port of Mina' al-'Amiq was crushed and the attacking force annihilated, an Iraqi communique cited by Voice of the Masses radio announced. Earlier that day, an Iraqi military communique stated that warplanes hit a large maritime target off the Iranian coast.

Iraq

The Ba'th Party leadership elected three new members to its Regional Command, INA reported, increasing the number of command members by two. In a speech to the conference reported by INA, President Saddam Husayn said Iraq is facing an international and regional conspiracy, and called for an increased emphasis on the ability to confront the conspiracy on all levels. The most dangerous aspect of this conspiracy, the president continued, is the religious intermingling between Iraq and Iran. The beliefs being promoted in Iran are not Islam, but another religion and a different trend, he added.

Citing Iraqi opposition sources in Iran, Tehran radio noted that Na'im Haddad, a veteran member of the party leadership, had been relieved of all responsibilities.

Iran

A trade official categorically denied rumors that Iran would buy French weaponry in an effort to settle France's $1 billion debt to Iran, IRNA reported. The official said France should pay all the money due Iran, and that he is not optimistic about resolving the dispute in the near future.

Lebanon

Prominent Christians meeting at the home of Former President Camille Sham'un termed the Syrian entry into West Beirut "illegal," Beirut radio reported. The conferees issued a statement holding Damascus responsible for events occuring in West Beirut and in other areas of Syrian deployment, the radio continued. Labor and Education Minister Salim al-Huss criticized the meeting, according to Voice of Lebanon radio, saying that the Syrian presence in West Beirut is a natural extension of the Syrian deployment elsewhere in Lebanon. Additionally, the Voice of National Resistance radio claimed that Damascus possesses a written demand signed by President Amin al-Jumayyil, requesting the entry of Syrian troops into Beirut and asking that they be considered part of the Arab Deterrent Force. Meanwhile, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reiterated Syria's determination to support the security plan in Lebanon, Beirut radio reported, citing a highly placed source.

Gulf Affairs

Kuwait — A new government was announced in the amir's decree of 12 July, Kuwait radio reported. The ministers of foreign affairs, defense, and the interior minister were among those retaining their portfolios, according to KUNA. In a speech to the new Council of Ministers, reported by the radio, the prime minister noted two government priorities, those of security and the Kuwaiti stock market. On security, the prime minister said the recent explosions in the country were the work of people who wanted to force the government to change its policy. Stressing that Kuwait will accept neither threats nor intimidation, the prime minister vowed that Kuwait would not give in to terrorism or blackmail, the radio continued.

Elsewhere, a prosecution source identified an Iraqi national as a defendant in the May 1985 attack on the Kuwaiti amir's motorcade, KUNA reported. An investigation is under way to determine possible links between that case and two attacks on cafes in Kuwait, as well as with the attempted assassination of a newspaper editor, according to the agency, which added that some defendants in the cases are still at large.

Saudi Arabia — In a statement carried by SPA, an official source at the Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ministry denied a Cairo *Al-Akhbar* report that the Kingdom sold oil on the spot market for $8 per barrel. The statement added that the fall in the price of oil was due to increased OPEC and non-OPEC production, not to a campaign led by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to reduce prices.

PDRY

The interior minister denied rumors about an "alleged dialogue" with Former PDRY Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, according to Aden radio. He also confirmed that provisions of the general amnesty announced for "misled fugitives" and others resulting from the events of January are still in force, the radio continued.

Meanwhile, PDRY Chairman Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas began an official visit to Kuwait 13 July, KUNA reported.

Libya

A large-scale firing exercise in the Gulf of Sidra began 12 July, according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, which added that missile units are participating in the maneuvers. Tripoli radio noted that Italian naval forces were placed on alert for the exercise, and said that the Italian defense minister expressed anxiety about the maneuvers. Meanwhile, the JANA political editor commented on "unusual" activity by U.S. forces in the Mediterranean, saying that this "escalation" of the "unjustified" American presence confirms the hostile intentions of the U.S. Government toward the peoples of the region.

Elsewhere, the Spanish Government pardoned two Shi'ites imprisoned for the 1984 attempted murder of a Libyan diplomat in Spain, Madrid radio announced. The Shi'ites were pardoned to facilitate the release of Spanish hostages held captive in Lebanon, the radio disclosed.

Egypt

The trial of 67 police conscripts accused of participating in riots last February began 12 July in Cairo, according to AFP, which added that defense lawyers asked for an adjournment after only one out of 20 witnesses called to testify appeared in court.

DRA

The PDPA has announced its unification with the Working People's Revolutionary Association of Afghanistan, a "left-wing democratic organization," BAKHTAR reported.

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Response to Jordanian PLO Office Closing Continues

Relations Not To Be Affected

GF140834 Doha QNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Dubayy, 14 Jul (QNA) — Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has affirmed that the Jordanian decision to close the offices of the organization in Jordan will not affect relations between the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples.

In a statement published today by *Al-Bayan*, 'Arafat also affirmed that the organization has been expecting the closure of its offices since Jordan decided to stop coordination and cooperation with the organization. He added that the Zionist and U.S. circles which from the beginning welcomed the Jordanian decision have been struck by the explosion and the escalation of the revolution in the occupied territories, after they thought that it was smothered forever.

In his statement, 'Arafat said: We reject any accusation formula against us. No Arab country should expel an Arab struggler who devotes his life to the liberation of his homeland.

Al-Wazir Hails Palestinian Stance

JN111930 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] In an exclusive statement to our radio, Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has hailed the militant position of our Palestinian people in the occupied land toward Jordan's recent decision closing PLO offices in Amman and deporting Abu Jihad from Jordanian territory.

Abu Jihad affirmed that our people's firm position will continue to foil any move to contain the PLO. Our liberation march will continue regardless of any kind of measure, he said.

Spokesman in Bonn on 'Great Mistake'

LD121339 Hamburg DPA in German 1207 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Bonn, 12 Jul (DPA) — PLO spokesman in Bonn 'Abdallah al-Franji has described the Jordanian monarch's break with the PLO leadership as a "great mistake" and demanded the sacking of Jordanian Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. In a statement released in Bonn on Saturday, Al-Franji said that King Husayn cannot achieve peace without the PLO and he also cannot persuade the Palestinians to accept him as their representative. The cancellation of cooperation with the PLO means a further weakening of the Arab camp in relation to Israel.

"There is no other way to correct this false path, this quite certainly wrong step by King Husayn, other than to replace the Jordanian prime minister, who quite clearly takes an anti-Palestinian stance, and to appoint a new prime minister who will correct this mistake as quickly as possible."

West Bank Palestinians Condemn Act

JN111905 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1718 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Key Palestinian figures, national institutions, trade union and student federations, youth organizations, and voluntary action groups inside the occupied homeland continue to strongly denounce and condemn Jordan's decision to close down the PLO offices in Amman and expel Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Escalating their denunciation and condemnation, the Palestinian nationalist figures affirmed that the latest Jordanian measures are part of the Jordanian Government's scheme against the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative and a new attempt to bypass the Palestinian role in order to peddle suspect U.S. schemes.

In statements to the Palestinian press in occupied Jerusalem, Palestinian nationalist figures, institutions, bodies, committees, trade union, popular, and student federations affirmed that the recent Jordanian measures will not affect the Palestinian people's absolute support for their organization under its legitimate leadership or their firm adherence to their legitimate right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent state.

Universities Stage Demonstrations

JN131118 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Palestinian sources say that demonstrations took place in Hebron and Nabulus in the past 2 days in protest against Amman's decision to close down PLO offices. The demonstrations were staged by the students of Hebron University and Al-Najah University in Nabulus who set fire to pictures of King Husayn and to Jordanian flags and shouted slogans in support of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole representative.

PLO Welcomes Soviet Position on Mideast Conference

GF121730 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] PLO official spokesman Brother Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman has welcomed the proposal made by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, during his meeting the day before yesterday with French President Mitterrand, which pertains to the holding of an international peace conference on the Middle East with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and concerned sides, including the PLO.

In a press statement published in Dubayy today, he said that the PLO supports the Soviet proposal and regards it as a sound basis for setting the groundwork to hold an international peace conference with the aim of attaining peace in the Middle East based on ensuring the Palestinians their right to self-determination and to establish their independent state. The PLO official spokesman denounced the U.S. policy which is based on encouraging Zionist aggression and which refuses all efforts and endeavors to attain peace.

Austria's Kreisky Says PLO, Israel To Exchange POW's
JN111844 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1718 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky has said that he is mediating between the PLO and the Zionist enemy on a POW exchange. The operation will cover two Zionist soldiers captured in Lebanon last February. The *Palestinian News Agency* said the prisoner exchange will be carried out in two stages and will lead to the release of 1,650 Palestinian detainees from enemy jails in return for the release of a Zionist captive and for the PLO's handing over a number of bodies of Zionist soldiers.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

Tripartite Committee To Discuss Fasht al-Dibal Crisis

GF071334 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1220 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Jul (WAM) — A tripartite committee at the ministerial level comprising Qatar, Bahrain, and Saudi Arabia will hold its first meeting in Riyadh next week to discuss all aspects of the Qatari-Bahraini dispute with a view to reaching a final settlement to the Fasht al-Dibal problem. The newspaper *Al-Ittihad* today stated that the two visits the day before yesterday to Doha and Manama by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, during which he conveyed two messages from Saudi King Fahd to the amirs of Qatar and Bahrain, dealt with setting up and date for the meeting of a tripartite committee. This will follow the supervision commission monitoring of the Qatari and Bahraini forces withdrawal from the disputed areas.

The convening of the tripartite committee is the third step of the agreement reached between Qatar and Bahrain.

KUWAIT

Amir Issues Decree on New Cabinet

LD121131 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] A decree forming the cabinet:

After taking cognizance of the Amiri decree issued on 27 Shawwal 1406 AH, corresponding to 3 July 1986, and of Article 56, Clause 1 and 2, and Article 125 of the Constitution, and of our decree issued on 27 Shawwal 1406 AH, corresponding to 3 July 1986 appointing the heir apparent, S'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah as prime minister, and on the basis of what the prime minister has proposed we have decreed the following:

Article 1

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister
Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir [al-Sabah]
Minister of Education
Anwar 'Abdallah al-Nuri
Minister of Social Affairs and Labor
Jabir Mubarak al-Hamad
Minister of Finance
Jasim Muhammad al-Khurafi
Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs
Khalid Ahmad al-Jasir
Minister of Communications [as heard]
Khalid Salim al-Jumay'an
Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs
Rashid 'Abd al-Aziz al-Rashid
Minister of Defense
Salim Sabah al-Salim
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
Sa'ud Muhammad al-'Usaymi
Minister for Justice and Legal Affairs
Dari 'Abdallah al-'Uthman
Minister of Public Works
'Abd al-Rahman Ibrahim al-Huti
Minister of State for Municipal Affairs
'Abd al-Rahman Khalid al-Ghunaym
Minister of Public Health
'Abd al-Rahman Abdallah al-Awadi
Minister of Oil
'Ali al-Khalifah al-Adhbi [al-Sabah]
Minister of State for Services Affairs
'Isa Muhammad al-Masidi
Minister of Trade and Industry
Faysal 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Khalid
Minister of Planning
Muhammad Sulayman Sayyid 'Ali
Minister of Electricity and Water
Muhammad 'Abd al-Muhsin al-Rifa'i
Minister of State for Housing Affairs
Nasir 'Abdallah al-Rudan
Minister of Information
Nasir Muhammad al-Ahmad
Minister of Interior
Nawwaf al-Ahmad al-Jabir [al-Sabah]

Article 2

The prime minister will execute this decree and bring it into force on the day of its issue and it will be published in the *Official Gazette*.

Amir of Kuwait, Jabir al-Ahmad
Prime Minister S'ad al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah
Issued at Sif Palace on 6 Dhu al-Q'idah 1406 AH, corresponding to 12 July 1986

Papers on New Cabinet

LD131031 Kuwait KUNA in English 0807 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 13 (KUNA) — The government is standing before a difficult test but not an impossible mission, a Kuwaiti newspaper Sunday commented on the formation of the 13th cabinet yesterday.

"The government solely shoulders the state's responsibilities without any limitations or strings attached", said *Al-Anba'* newspaper, "although that would double its responsibility towards the people who would never accept any shortcoming in solving major problems."

"There is a long list of priorities before the government topped by the economic crisis followed by problems of security, housing, naturalization and other services," said *Al-Anba'* in its editorial.

The new government should take on the task of reforming the country's administrative system and implementing recommendations of specialized committees without any delay to curtail bureaucracy and routine, said *Al-Anba'*.

Al-Siyasah newspaper meanwhile said the executive authority will perform its duties "overseen only by God, the people and the national conscience."

The paper noted that the ministerial portfolios "are assignments and not honors or tools to achieve personal gains."

It added that the new cabinet members should perform their duties with the July 3rd amiri address in their mind.

In his speech, the amir pointed to past experiments and outlined future tasks, it noted.

Prime Minister Addresses Council of Ministers

LD131252 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Speech by Kuwaiti Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah at the first session of the Council of Ministers of the new government in Kuwait on 13 July — recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful, from whom we always seek assistance.

In the name of loyalty and devotion to the homeland, its soil, and people, I announce the opening of the first session of the Council of Ministers, praying to God almighty to guide all of us and to crown all of our steps with success.

Brothers, I am happy, during this inaugural session, to extend my thanks and appreciation to all of you for your immediate responses and for your acceptance to shoulder responsibility and to assist me by joinging this government.

I am fully confident that all of you are fully aware of the enormous responsibilities awaiting us and also fully aware of the fact that the formation of this government proceeded in crucial circumstances in our area in general and in Kuwait in particular, and circumstances that might be external or internal. But I am certain, assured, and optimistic that if all of us cooperate as brothers and if all of us grasp as officials and always sense the tasks and responsibilities that have been placed upon our shoulders, God willing, we will be able to render the greatest service to our fellow compatriots and through cooperation and understanding we will be able to solve all of the problems from which the citizens have been suffering.

Brothers, there are priorities in government work, which I do not describe as problems of difficulties, but which I describe as issues. Foremost among these issues is the question of security. When I speak of security, I do not mean security in its narrow sense, that is, ordinary crimes, but the explosions that have taken place here and there, and which have taken place in Kuwait in recent days. The perpetrators endeavored to create concern and fear in the hearts of many citizens, sought to influence the Kuwaiti Government and force it to alter its policy which Kuwaitis perceives being in their interest at present and in the future as well.

Our foreign and domestic policy emanates from our faith and also springs from our will. We see in it the good and the interest of Kuwait at the present time and also in the future. We will not accept threats. We will not accept intimidation. We will not submit to the method of terrorism or blackmail. But we will march along the road charted for us by the leader of the renaissance his highness the amir, may God protect him, a policy that seeks to provide more security and assurance for all citizens.

After this comes the question of the hour; namely, the crisis of the stock market. Here, I would like to put on record my thanks to the brother minister of finance for his efforts and to the brothers who assisted him in studying and finding the formulas for solving this problem. (?No doubt) this formula or formulas at which the brothers have arrived at will be studied at our next session or the session that will follow it.

In addition to the economic situation and the security question, there are the issues of education, the housing question and the housing plan, and developing the administrative machine. I am certain that all of you will work in his own field and we here at the Council of Ministers, will work and we will confront any problems that are raised and search for the best solutions and best formulas.

Once again, brothers, I express my thanks for your agreement to participate with me in shouldering this trust and responsibility, and I beg God Almighty to guide us and crown all our actions with success. And as I said before; We will always seek enlightenment from the directives and guidance of his highness the amir, may God protect him. May God protect Kuwait and its people from all adversities. Thank you, brothers.

KUNA: Iraqi National Responsible for Attack on Amir

LD131147 Kuwait KUNA in English 1055 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Kuwait, July 13 (KUNA) — An official source at the public prosecution said Sunday that investigation into the state security cases is underway after the accused in connection with those cases were recently arrested.

The source told *Kuwait News Agency* in an answer to a question that the first crime was the criminal aggression on the motorcade of his highness the amir in which there are seven defendants, one of whom was killed as a result of the car bomb explosion in the incident. [sentence as received] His name is 'Abd al-Husayn 'Abd al-Sahib Husayn, an Iraqi national who was working as a tutor at the Kuwait University's faculty of science.

The security forces arrested the second defendant in this case who took part in the crime and who confessed about himself and his accomplices. Search and investigation about the five other accomplices are under way and it is likely that they have fled out of the country, the source said.

As for the two cases of the explosion of the two popular cafes in Al-Sharq and Al-Salmiyeh and the assassination attempt at the life of *Al-Siyasah* newspaper chief editor, the source said two defendants were referred to the public prosecution who confessed carrying out the three incidents with others, the search and investigation about whom are underway.

The source also noted that investigation is under way to find out the link between the defendants in the four cases and their motivations for committing the crimes and their relation with the

defendants who are still at large and their collective and individual responsibility for the crimes and the degree of their involvement in preparing and executing the crimes.

The source added that the state security prosecution has issued a resolution on the 3rd of July 1986 banning publishing of any news about the investigation so as to preserve its secrecy and in consideration of the public interest as stipulated by Article Seven of the Law 26 of 1969 on setting up the state security court. This law stipulates that investigation into state security crimes be confidential in implementation of the Article 75 of the Penal Code.

The public prosecution will issue later a detailed statement on the results of investigation and the names of the defendants, whose responsibility for committing the crimes was proven, immediately after completing the investigation and preparing their files to the court, the source concluded.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Leaves for Beijing

GF121726 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left the country this evening for Beijing on a 2-day visit to the PRC at the official invitation of Wu Xueqian, PRC minister of foreign affairs. Accompanying the minister are Salim Muhammad Jum'ah (al-Ghulami), head of the Asia and Australia Department at the Foreign Ministry; Shabib Mubarak al-Hina'i, the sultanate's ambassador in Beijing; and a number of officials at the ministry.

In a statement prior to his departure, Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah said that his visit to the PRC is within the framework of friendship and cooperation and at the generous invitation of his PRC counterpart and in return for the visit paid to the sultanate 2 years ago by the PRC minister. He said: Cooperation between the sultanate and the PRC undoubtedly requires the exchange of visits from time to time by officials which will increase possibilities for furthering cooperation between the two countries. There is a mutual desire by the governments of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id and the PRC to work together to develop these ties and cooperation in all fields.

He added: The Sultanate thanks the PRC for the spirit of the existing cooperation and its continuous support for the view of the sultanate in all fields. During my visit I will get acquainted with the PRC's views concerning various international issues. The PRC has a constant policy with regard to the Middle East issue represented by its strong support for Arab rights. The minister of state for foreign affairs was seen off by the PRC ambassador to the sultanate and a number of senior Foreign Ministry officials.

SAUDI ARABIA

YAR Foreign Minister Arrives With Message

GF131030 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] His Excellency Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, YAR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, arrived in al-Ta'if today on a visit to the Kingdom. He was received at the airport by Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal; the Yemeni consul in Jeddah; a representative from the royal protocol department; and a number of Foreign Ministry officials. Upon his arrival, Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani made a statement to SPA. He said he will deliver a message to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from his brother His Excellency YAR President Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih dealing with all issues concerning the two fraternal countries in the Arab and international arenas as part of the continuous consultation between the two leaderships in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the YAR.

PDRY

Chairman Departs for Kuwait; Makes Statement

GF131330 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, left Aden for Kuwait at noon today on an official visit that will last several days in response to an invitation extended to him by his brother Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait. He was seen off at the airport by Brothers Salim Salih Muhammad, assistant secretary general of the YSP Central Committee; Dr Yasin Sa'id Nu'man, member of the YSP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers; a number of members of the YSP Political Bureau, Central Committee, and Council of Ministers; and the Kuwaiti charge d'affaires in Aden.

In a predeparture statement to ANA at Aden international airport, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas said: This is our second visit to fraternal countries following the 13 January bloody incidents witnessed by our country. This visit comes within the framework of the continuation of the PDRY'S role in Arab questions and situations on the basis of its foreign policy. The regrettable incidents of 13 January were aimed at changing this role. Our fraternal visit to the State of Kuwait, which comes in response to an invitation by Amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, will enable us to review the fraternal relations between our countries and means of consolidating them and to discuss the circumstances witnessed by our region. It is important to hold consultations among our countries to create further joint cooperation for the benefit of the security, stability, and future of our peoples.

We also will review the situation and developments in our Arab arena and our fateful Arab issues, foremost of which is the Palestinian issue and the designs which are aimed at undermining the Palestinian revolution, at disintegrating the national

Palestinian rank, and at influencing the strength, position, and struggle of the PLO for attaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and for establishing their independent national state on their soil. We have ideal fraternal relations with Kuwait. These relations are characterized by joint cooperation, mutual respect, and fraternal feelings of responsibility toward all our national and pan-Arab issues. For this reason we can say that our visit will have a positive impact on the further development of relations between our countries and their interests and common aspirations in serving the issues of our Arab peoples.

Police Conscripts Trial Opens; Adjournment Requested

NC121447 Paris AFP in English 1439 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 12 (AFP) — The trial of 67 of the more than 1,000 police conscripts accused of taking part in riots here last February, which left 107 dead and more than 700 injured, opened here Saturday.

A total of 1,205 defendants are to be tried here in connection with the mutiny.

Defense lawyers asked for an adjournment after only one of the more than 20 witnesses called to testify Saturday showed up.

The lawyers called for the interior minister at the time, Ahmad Rushdi, to testify, along with the defense minister, Field Marshal Muhammed 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah.

According to official figures, 105 million dollars worth of damage was caused during the riots, including the burning of three luxury hotels near the Al-Jizah pyramids just south of the capital.

The riots were sparked by alleged plans to prolong the conscripts' three-year service by another year.

Cairo Papers View IDF Raid on Palestinian Camp

NC120608 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2305 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) — In Saturday's editions, *Al-Ahram* and *Al-Jumhuriyah* discuss the Israeli air raid yesterday against Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon.

Al-Ahram says: The battle pitting Israeli gunboats, fighter planes, and helicopters against the Palestinian fedayeen, as well as the reprisal raid by Israeli helicopters against the Palestinian refugee camp of 'Ayn al-Hulwah, clearly show how dangerous reprisals are and how important it is to reach a quick and just solution to the Lebanese and Palestinian problems.

The paper says that to achieve a just peace, which the states and people in the area aspire to, all parties must agree in principle on the formula for negotiations, be it an international conference or direct talks. In either case, both major parties to the conflict must recognize this fact.

Ak-Jumhuriyah describes Israel's retaliatory and terrorist raids as useless. The Israelis are no longer able to make the Palestinian Arab people, who are fighting to defend their legitimate rights for an independent state on their soil, feel defeated.

The paper says the Palestinians have become used to the sound of enemy aircraft as they attack Palestinian houses and tents and drop cluster, fragmentation, and phosphorous bombs and missiles. The Palestinian people have become inured to the sound of explosions and are no longer shaken by scenes of destruction and death, because their faith is strong that their cause is legitimate and that they will inevitably regain their usurped rights.

The paper adds that Israel's terrorist reprisal confirms that its military establishment still dreams of totally destroying the spirit that moves the Palestinians to reject defeat, occupation, and subjugation.

The paper concludes by saying that the Israeli raids will not affect the Palestinian resistance, which confirms its existence continuously and proves that the Palestinian people are able to survive and continue the struggle until they regain their rights and establish their independent state, like all the other peoples of the world.

EEC'S Cheysson Arrives in Cairo 11 July

NC112123 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2043 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA) — Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations, arrived in Cairo this evening on a 4-day visit, during which he will be received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Dr 'Ali Lutfi.

Cheysson will also hold talks with a number of Egyptian officials on promoting economic and financial relations between Egypt and the EEC. [passage omitted]

Cheysson was met at the airport by Dr 'Abd al-Hadi Makhluf, aideto the foreign minister, and by Mrs Francine Enrich, head of the EEC Commission's mission in Cairo.

Meets With 'Abd al-Majid

NC121222 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1150 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA) — The official Egyptian-EEC talks opened at the Foreign Ministry this morning. Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, led the Egyptian delegation to the talks, while the EEC's was led by Claude Cheysson, commissioner for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations, who arrived here yesterday. [passage omitted]

In a statement following 2 hours of talks, Dr 'Abd al-Majid hailed Egypt's ties with the EEC and emphasized that these distinguished relations stem from their common interests. He added that a spirit of understanding and close cooperation governs these relations in all political, economic, and social domains. Dr 'Abd al-Majid lauded the EEC's role in support of the Egyptian economy. This support includes economic and financial assistance as well as measures to increase trade.

Speaking after the session, Claude Cheysson said the talks dealt with the Egyptian-EEC relationship within the framework of their protocols and agreements, particularly the projects for the supply of foodstuff to Egypt. Cheysson noted that the discussions also touched on the latest developments in the international economic situation in the wake of the drop in oil prices, and its direct effects on Egypt and on the EEC's economic assistance.

Meets Ghali 12 July

NC121301 Cairo MENA in English 1245 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, July 13 (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today received EEC External Relations Commissioner Claude Cheysson within the framework of the intensive contacts held between Egypt and the European Market.

Dr Ghali in statements following the meeting lauded the distinguished ties linking Egypt and the EEC and hailed the EEC's political and economic roles played in the Middle East area.

He added that the EEC role in the area boosts the Arab stance towards a solution for the Palestinian cause and pushes the peace process efforts.

He further commended its role regarding the possibility of improving the Palestinians conditions in the occupied Arab territories.

Dr Ghali pointed out to the EEC role in shoring up the Egyptian economy, adding that this role could expand to promote Egypt's exports and touristic projects in such a way as to receive large number of European tourists.

Received by Mubarak 13 July

NC131103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this morning received Claude Cheysson, EEC commissioner for Mediterranean policy and North-South relations. The 1-hour meeting was attended by Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

In a statement afterward, Cheysson said he had briefed President Mubarak on the outcome of his talks with Egyptian officials yesterday. He added that the president had given him a number of directives [as received] and that he will convey them to officials of the EEC member-states during their 31 July meeting. [passage omitted]

Romania's Vaduva Discusses Trade With Counterpart

NC121251 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1215 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 12 Jul (MENA) — Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, today met with Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva, who is visiting Cairo. The two officials discussed the arrangements for a long-term balanced trade accord between Egypt and Romania. They also examined prospects for more joint ventures to increase Egypt's exports to Romania.

During the session, the Romanian minister expressed his country's readiness to finance some of Egypt's 5-year development plan projects. Vaduva pointed out that Egypt is Romania's top Arab trading partner. The two ministers also stressed the importance of both countries' participation in each other's international fairs.

Vaduva arrived in Cairo the day before yesterday on a 4-day visit.

Leaves Cairo 13 July

NC130624 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0605 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Cairo, 13 Jul (MENA) — Romanian Foreign Minister Ilie Vaduva left Cairo early this morning after a 3-day official visit to Egypt, during which he was received by President Husni Mubarak. During his stay, the Romanian minister also met with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Vaduva held talks with a number of Egyptian officials on promoting the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

New Ba'th Party Regional Command Elected

JN111500 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1420 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA) — The regional conference of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party has held an extraordinary session under Comrade Saddam Husayn, Ba'th Party Regional Command secretary, RCC chairman, and president of the Republic. The extraordinary regional conference reelected President Saddam Husayn secretary of the Regional Command.

The extraordinary regional conference met under President Saddam Husayn yesterday and elected a new Regional Command consisting of 17 members, thus increasing the number of command members who were elected during the ninth ordinary regional conference in June 1982 by two.

The following 14 members of the previous Regional Command were reelected: 'Izzat Ibrahim, Taha Yasin Ramadan, 'Adnan Khayrallah, Tariq 'Aziz, Sa'dun Shakir, Hasan 'Ali al-'Amiri, 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Ghafur, Muhammad Hamzah, Samir Muhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, Sa'di Mahdi Salih, 'Abd al-Hasan Rahi Fir'awn, Sa'dun Hammadi, and Mizban Khadr Hadi.

The conference elected the following new members to the new Regional Command: 'Ali Hasan al-Majid, reserve member in the former Regional Command; Kamil Yasin, Regional Command Secretariat office director; and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information.

The conference also elected the following three as reserve members in the new Regional Command; Fadil al-Barrak, director of the Baghdad organization's office; Radi Hasan Salman, official in charge of the party in Al-Najaf Governorate; and 'Adnan Dawud Salman, minister of local government.

President Saddam Husayn delivered a speech at the opening of the party's ninth extraordinary regional conference. He said that the conspiracy Iraq faced was international and regional in scope. All the facilities that could be derived from relations among neighbors and all that entails in terms of complications of the modern age and ancient history were used in this conspiracy. President Saddam Husayn called for increasing emphasis on ability to confront the conspiracy on all levels in order to continue the march firmly and without any hesitation.

President Saddam Husayn said: The conspiracy was truly the most dangerous and vicious of all conspiracies. The enemy confronted us with all the blindness that afflicted Iran, which had fallen prey to the instincts of religious mania and hidden hatred. Moreover, there were also the open eyes of Zionism whose covetous ambitions spread throughout the world, as well as its field hotbed, Israel. There were also the stained fingers of those so-called Arabs who are devoid of conscience, honor, and self-respect.

He affirmed that the Iraqis confronted the conspiracy with firm belief and with hearts that overflowed with honor, self-respect, and principles. They bravely and firmly confronted the conspiracy, which collapsed miserably, and thus Iraq's flag was hoisted high alongside the Arab nation's flag.

He indicated that the most dangerous aspect of this conspiracy which the Iraqi people have had to face was the religious intermingling between Iraq and Iran. President Saddam Husayn said: I firmly believe that what Khomeyni is advocating is not Islam or a Ja'farite teaching, as the Arabs or those who bear no grudges against the various nations understand it. It is another religion and a different trend. He added: The use of the words "Islam" or "Ja'farite teaching" are merely to cover intentions that are alien to the meanings of Islam and the Islamic way of life. He indicated that this religious intermingling is the most dangerous aspect of this conspiracy.

President Saddam Husayn said that this religious intermingling and the type of the conspiracy and its parties have made Iraq, with the exception of some well known cases, stand alone in the military confrontation of an enemy all the Arabs were supposed to confront united and in the same trench. In spite of this, Iraq emerged victorious. Iraq will remain victorious until the end, with God's help. He added: The fate of the Arab nation is a common fate, and the basis of the Arab nation's strength is in the unity of the most important factors, if not all of the factors, of its strength when the need arises to confront big conspiracies such as this one.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that the end of the war will force the Iranians to tackle day-to-day affairs, the complexities of life, and its requirements without any cover. The end of the war will also mean that their backward beliefs will be put to a difficult test without any cover. They know that their beliefs will fail because they run counter to the laws of life. Those beliefs are based on falsehoods. The Iranian rulers resort to jugglery and depend on backward forces. He said that jugglery and backwardness are the two main factors to which Iranian officials resort for mobilizing the deceived whom they send to the crematorium of death.

President Saddam Husayn stressed that Iraq's policy has always viewed war as an unavoidable state of life to settle one of the complexities of life when other means fail to do so. War is not the basic law of life; peace is the better method for attaining construction and progress and for solving the complexities of life.

President Saddam Husayn then referred to the dilemma in which the Syrian and Libyan rulers and Zionism have placed themselves as a result of their wager on destroying Iraq and the Arab nation through this conspiracy. He said: They alone assume the responsibility for this war. We can never bargain on Iraq's principles, sovereignty, and dignity, or on the Iraqi people and the Arab nation.

At the end of the conference, the new Regional Command held a meeting and decided to elect President Saddam Husayn as Regional Command secretary. The new Regional Command reiterated its pride in President Saddam as leader, teacher, and hero of the party, people, and homeland. The Regional Command also unanimously decided to elect 'Izzat Ibrahim as Regional Command deputy secretary.

'Arafat Arrives 11 Jul, Meets Tariq 'Aziz

JN121244 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] This morning, Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman. They discussed fraternal relations between Iraq and the PLO, the latest developments regarding the Palestine question, and the situation in the Arab region.

Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis, Foreign Ministry under secretary; Khalil al-Wazir, also known as Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces; and 'Azzam al-Ahmad, director of the PLO office in Baghdad, also attended the meeting.

Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad last night on a brief visit. Khalil al-Wazir arrived in Baghdad last Thursday.

Lloyds Says Maltese Tanker Hit 11 Jul

JN111841 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] London, 11 Jul (INA) — The British Lloyds insurance company has stated that the Maltese tanker *Lady Rose* was hit in an Iraqi air raid off the Iranian coast today. Lloyds said that the tanker, weighing 41,957 tons, was set on fire and that several crewmen were wounded. Lloyds added that the tanker, built in 1967, is owned by the (Kaba) shipping company, which has its headquarters in London.

Cypriot Tanker Hit 13 Jul

JN131249 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1113 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] London, 13 Jul (INA) — The British insurance company Lloyds has confirmed that the oil tanker *Galer* was hit by a rocket off the Iranian coast early this morning. Lloyd's adds that the 133,000-metric ton tanker was previously named *Stina Atlantica* and is run by a Cypriot company for maritime navigation (northern). The tanker was built in 1977.

Earlier today, an Iraqi military spokesman announced that the Iraqi Air Force raided a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0600 GMT today and scored an accurate, effective hit.

2d Cypriot Tanker Hit

NC131025 Paris AFP in English 1013 GMT 13 Jul

[Text] London, July 13 (AFP) A 123,000-tonne Cypriot-owned oil tanker, the *Achilles*, was hit early Sunday in a missile attack near the Iranian oil terminal at Khark Island in the northeastern Gulf, Lloyd's said.

It said it was unable to give the ship's port of registration, and could not say if there had been any casualties.

On Friday and Saturday, Iraq claimed responsibility for three shipping attacks near the Iranian coast.

Since the start of the year, 22 confirmed attacks on Gulf shipping have been attributed to Iraq, and 23 to Iran.

Iraq is targeting tankers that shuttle oil from Khark, the transit point for 90 per cent of Iranian crude, to a floating oil terminal in the southern Gulf.

Iran says its attacks, often directed at ships loading at Saudi Arabian terminals, are in retaliation for Iraq's naval offensive.

Navy Commander Denies Iranian Claim of Sinking Vessel

JN121807 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1730 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jul (INA) — The commander of the Iraqi Navy and Coastal Defense Force has rebutted Iranian claims of sinking an Iraqi naval vessel during last night's Iranian attack on (Khawr al-'Umayyah) port. In a statement to the Armed Forces program of Baghdad radio, he said there was no truth in these false claims, which indicate the fumbling of the defeated Iranian regime. He added that his forces managed, in a fierce battle which lasted over 4 hours, to bravely confront the aggressor Iranian forces and inflict heavy losses in men and equipment. Confirmed losses amounted to the destruction of six medium-sized gunboats and a large number of small boats loaded with personnel.

He indicated that Iraqi naval forces detected an oil tanker that was leaving Khark Island, delivered an accurate hit, and managed to blow it up and set it ablaze at 2400 [2000 GMT] yesterday.

He affirmed that the Iranian regime has failed to achieve any of its aims. Therefore, it resorted to the usual lies and false claims. These cannot deceive the world, which knows very well the Iraqis' abilities, heroic deeds, and epics by which they wrest victory from their criminal enemy.

Communiques Issued on Recent Combat Operations

No 2,287

JN111644 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1605 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,287 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 11 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces continue their combat activities to inflict further losses on the evil aggressors in order to attain justice and achieve peace. The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our giant Air Force continued to deal devastating blows to the suspect despots, inflicting further losses in life, supplies, and resources. Our daring planes carried out 73 combat missions today during which they destroyed many enemy troop concentrations, military hardware, weaponry, and equipment. Our planes also carried out a daring raid against a large maritime target off the Iranian coast at 0832 today, scoring an effective and accurate

hit. After carrying out all their missions, the brave eagles of the air returned with their planes safely to base under God's protection and guidance.

2. Carrying out daring feats, the helicopter gunship force continued to perform its heroic duties today. The brave helicopter gunship knights carried out 15 sorties during which they inflicted further losses on the aggressors and scored direct and destructive hits on the enemy's military hardware, weaponry, and equipment. After carrying out their missions, the brave knights safely returned to base under God's protection.

3. A courageous force carried out a daring raid on enemy areas opposite our positions in the II Army Corps central sector. In a lightning and resolute attack, our heroic soldiers killed one enemy officer and several enemy soldiers and captured three GC rifles, after which they safely returned to their positions, praise be to God. Elsewhere in the same sector, one tank was destroyed and many enemy soldiers were killed.

4. With determination and courage, a heroic force of our units carried out a raid on enemy positions opposite the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan. It stormed the enemy positions, destroying several positions and killing 10 enemy soldiers while the rest fled. Our heroic force also destroyed one ammunition dump and captured one radio, one field telephone, and military hardware. The force then safely returned to its positions, praise be to God. One enemy soldier was also killed, two shovels [word in English] were captured, and one machine gun and one ammunition dump were destroyed in another area of the same sector.

5. One boat laden with personnel was destroyed and its occupants were killed, and two machine gun positions, one infantry position, and one ammunition dump were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah. Two ammunition dumps and one infantry position were destroyed, and fires were set on the enemy side in the VII Army Corps sector.

6. The forces of the despotic clique shelled Al-Zubayr with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 11 July 1986

No 2,288

JN121136 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1054 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,288 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 12 July 86]

[Excerpts][Passage omitted praising the Iraqi leadership, people, and the Armed Forces] Brave Iraqis, your valiant III Army Corps, whose victories you have always hailed and celebrated; this army corps, which is commanded by Staff Major General Diya' al-DinnJamal, and its brave Al-Husayn Forces, which derive their bravery from this noble name and are commanded by Staff Brigadier General Yasin 'Umar Adil, carried out a daring and lightening all-out attack on the positions occupied by the enemy in the eastern, central, and western parts of the southern Majnun oilfield.

Following a powerful, frightening attack on the enemy with the competent support of our brave artillery men, the courageous men in the Armed Forces, and also the assistance of the engineer corps forces, the torches of the no man's land, the enemy positions were crushed one after the other. Your sons crushed the heads of the enemy with their heavy boots. Most of the enemy soldiers were torn to pieces and the remainder were forced to flee. Enemy weapons and equipment were destroyed and some usable arms were seized. Our forces also succeeded in capturing a number of enemy soldiers. The battle was settled in favor of our triumphant forces in their new liberated areas. [passage omitted hailing Iraqi Armed Forces]

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 July 1986

No 2,289

JN121623 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,289 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 12 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces continued their combat activities with superiority over the Khomeyniite aggressors. The following is a round-up of activities for last night and today:

1. At 2300 [1900 GMT] yesterday the hopeless enemy tried to advance its remnant forces in boats, supported by several other large and medium-sized military boats, in an attempt to attack our steadfast, courageous forces in the port of Mina' al-'Amiq. Our brave heroic men who are guarding the port as well as the men of our brave Navy, the faithful guardian of the waters of the homeland and the nation, confronted the attacking enemy forces. With the splendid, powerful, and skillful support of the heroic VII Army Corps and through coordination between these forces and our gigantic Air Force, we succeeded with God's help in crushing the enemy and annihilating the attacking force. This force and its boats are now in the seabed. Our forces suceeded in destroying six medium-sized boats, one command ship, one gunboat, a large number of small boats loaded with men, and a large maritime target that was about to depart from Khark Island.

This is the just punishment for those who harbored ill will and carried out evil acts. Dignity and glory to you, O brave Iraqis. Might and glory to you, O brave lions of the sea, and to you, O guardians of the port —command, officers, NCO's, and men. We greatly thank you, O men of the brave VII Army Corps. God bless your march on the path of wellbeing and victory, O sons of great Saddam Husayn. You are the best soldiers for the greatest leader. God is great. March ahead.

2. Our gigantic Air Force will continue to be a spearhead in delivering crushing blows to the criminal enemies. Our brave pilots carried out 78 combat missions today during which they inflicted death on enemy personnel and destruction on their equipment, weaponry, and hardware. They then returned safely to base, praise be to God.

3. The brave cavaliers of the helicopter gunships continued their bold activities against enemy units, inflicting losses in men and equipment. They flew 20 combat sorties after which they returned safely to base in God's care.

4. Our units in the operational sectors inflicted the following losses on enemy troops: a) five infantry positions, one shovel, and two ammunition dumps were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah; b) two shovels were seized and one ammunition dump was set ablaze in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan; and c) one ammunition dump and one machine gun emplacement were destroyed in the VII Army Corps front.

5. The rancorous enemy shelled the suburbs of Khanaqin with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 12 July 1986

No 2,290

JN131641 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Communique No 2,290 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 13 July 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraq's banner will remain high, guarded by men who believed in their Lord, and thus gain strength and power. The following is a roundup of last night's and today's activities:

1. In an abortive attempt, the enemy sent two groups of its remnants to attack our forward units in the III Army Corpssector east of Al-Basrah. The soldiers of the corps confronted the attacking forces, supported by glorious artillery fire, and with God's help crushed the two groups, inflicting on the knaves great losses in men, equipment, and supplies. The few who survived the battle fled. God bless the III Army Corps.

2. Our powerful Air Force continues to pursue the suspect vagabonds to prevent them from taking breath by continuing to destroy their resources, supplies, and remnants. Our brave pilots flew 64 combat missions, killing many of the enemy troops and destroying their vehicles, weaponry, and equipment. They also carried out two bold raids against two large maritime targets off the Iranian coast at 1015 and 1242 [0615 and 0842 GMT] today, scoring accurate, effective hits. Our pilots returned with their planes safe in God's care. God bless our sincere pilots. God be praised at all times.

3. The Army helicopter gunships flew 10 combat missions today scoring destructive, direct hits on enemy concentrations, weaponry, and vehicles. They returned safely to base.

4. Our units on the VII Army Corps front intensified their fire against enemy positions opposite them, using artillery and other weapons. They killed six enemy men and destroyed five ammunition dumps, two medium-caliber machine guns, one heavy- caliber machine gun, one observation post, and four infantry positions.

5. Four enemy soldiers were killed, and two ammunition dumps, four infantry positions, and one observation post were destroyed in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan; four ammunition dumps were destroyed in the II Army Corps sector; and three boats were seized in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

6. The forces of charlatanism and falsehood shelled the Khanaqin suburbs with long-range artillery.

[Singed] The Armed Forces General Command, 13 July 1986

King Husayn Holds News Conference on Arab Issues

JN131922 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1728 GMT 13 Jul 86

["Text" of news conference given by King Husayn to foreign, Arab, and local correspondents at Al-Nadwah Palace in Amman on 12 July 1986; broadcast on both Channel One and Channel Two — Recorded]

[Text] [King Husayn — in English] Good evening, I thought this was going to be off the record, but it does not seem that way. Anyway, I am very happy to have this opportunity to welcome our friends, to hope very much indeed that in the future we will have many similar chances of meeting to discuss all matters of interest to you all in a frank and candid way. I hope that opportunities will present themselves for you to meet both with myself and members of the government, I hope also that informally, and particularly with our firneds representing the media in this part of the world, we can come to arrange a way by which we can receive you, maybe on a quarterly basis, informally, so that we can discuss everything and anything that you wish to ask about or comment on.

[King Husayn — switches to Arabic] Of course, this applies to our dear brothers who represent the Arab press and news media. This is your house and place. I am very pleased to have this opportunity. God willing, we will have many opportunities in the future to meet with our brothers and to talk in an informal, fraternal dialogue, to tackle everything that concerns the Arab individual in Jordan and the great homeland. Actually, I thought our meeting today would be a candid fraternal talk and dialogue. I am always used to candidness. But with this number of recorders here, actually it came as a [laughter; sentence incomplete] At any rate, I am pleased with this meeting. I welcome you all.

[Indistinct speaker in the background]

[King Husayn, in English] From here, from there, from anywhere. [laughter]

[John Rice, of *Associated Press* — in English] Your Majesty, has there been a change now in the timeframe that you are looking at in putting together some sort of a peace effort? It looks like you're trying to put a lot of effort now in the keeping of people on the West Bank. You are waiting for the Palestinians to come up with a representative you can work with. You're looking around at the Arab world for additional support. That sounds like it's going to be a long-term process as opposed to the hopes you had earlier for a rather more rapid peace. Is Jordan looking at a longer-term struggle for peace?
[King Husayn — in English] Yes Sir, I think realities will point to the fact that we have problems and difficulties that would require us to do whatever we could to ensure that we achieve our objectives in the end. I can't give any timeframe, but I can only say one thing: We believe in the justice of our cause. We believe in our responsibilities towards future generations in this entire area. And we can't give up. We will never give up. We will never give in to despair, and we'll have to keep moving and to do all that we can for the better future, for the people of Palestine, for the Arab world, for all in the area, for generations to come, to live in peace and security in this entire area. And I hope that somehow that will help us to make our contribution in the best possible way.

[Deborah Amos, National Public Radio — in English] I want to ask you about Jordan's West Bank development plan — the 5-year plan. This week we've been hearing details about it and I wanted to know — it's a very large plan. There is lots of money being spent on the West Bank. Is there any guarantee that the Israelis will allow such a large amount of money, such a big plan, to be carried out in the occupied territories?
[Kign Husayn — in English] I can't really tell, but I can only outline our position over the years. We have been continuously doing everything and anything we could to help our brethren in the occupied territories. And when we have seen that we are only [word indistinct] with another 5-year plan of our economic development here, we are trying to formulate the way in which we help our brethren in the occupied territories in a more meaningful and detailed manner. That will require financing. That will require a major effort. But we are hopeful that the world as a whole may help us to achieve our objective, which is to serve our brethren and people and to consolidate their position on their territory. So, it's early days, really, to speak in great detail as to whether we are going to be able to achieve all we hope to achieve or otherwise, but we are certain we are ready to give it our best effort.

[Text] [Unidentified reporter — in Arabic] In fact, I have two questions. One of them is related to your recent efforts to restore Arab solidarity, especially since you have met more than once with President al-Asad and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, and you recently met with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. We want to know the real reasons behind the suspension of your efforts to restore Arab solidarity. That is the first question.

The second question is related to the Palestine question and the U.S. stand toward the Palestine question. Your Majesty has said more than once that the United States has lost its credibility toward the Arab stand and toward Jordan in particular, especially regarding the arms issue and the issue of peace. Can we hold the PLO leadership fully responsible for its call for the right to self-determination as precondition in any negotiations, especially since this is a long issue and that it was exposed to many plots, as you know, and you are the one who knows best in this regard? And does the United States adopt a balanced stand toward the Arab- Israeli conflict and toward the Arabs and Israel? Thank you, Your Majesty.
[King Husayn — in Arabic] That is not two questions but scores of questions. At any rate, regarding the first part of your question, on the issue of Arab solidarity, I would like to emphasize my absolute confidence in the inevitability of Arab solidarity. I believe that we have been through a phase in which there was a great hope of arriving at the meeting of brothers from Arab Iraq and Syria. I would like to reassure all our brothers of my conviction of the inevitability of this meeting. I will do my utmost to achieve accord and reconciliation between Arab brothers with the aim of arriving at a situation whereby we can collectiverly confront all the challenges and dangers and establish inter-Arab relations on firm, permanent principles on the required level. I do not believe that there is any deep-rooted Arab who does not feel that he has a duty to do his utmost to achieve this meeting and who does not feel confident that this dear objective will ultimately be achieved.

Actually, my recent contacts and tours are part of my duty as a mere soldier serving this nation. What has been achieved and what will be achieved in this regard will be aimed at serving the united march of our nation in the face of the challenges and dangers that I see threatening the Arab homeland from every direction. I believe this is the view and preoccupation of every leader and official in the Arab homeland. Thus, I am optimistic. I can even say I am confident of the inevitability that we will attain our objectives and aims. My feelings are shared by the brothers. I hope we will not have to wait too long and that we will soon arrive in the required results.

[Text][Undidentified reporter — in English] Are you going to be unable to move if the Palestinian people continue to support, or appear to continue to support, the Fatah leadership? If there is no alternative Palestinian leadership that comes forward, is the peace process stuck?
[King Husayn — in English] Either there is a Palestinian leadership that is willing to move with us along the lines suggested even recently by the Soviet Union and by France, the lines that we outlined several years ago, a conference under the auspices of the five permanent members and with their participation, by permanent members of the Security Council, called for by the secretary general of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict to arrive at a comprehensive settlement to the Arab-Israeli issue — well, that is a target, but how do we get there? Obviously, the Palestinians, our brethren, in fact have to at some point make their minds up as to how we go from here.

[Unidentified reporter — in English] Excuse me for adding something. You mentioned the Soviet-French proposal. Is that something that you endorse and support?
[King Husayn — in English] I have always endorsed it and supported it fully, Sir, yes.

[Unidentified reporter — in English] Even the preliminary meeting?
[King Husayn — in English] Well, why not, since the Security Council is a guarantor of the results of the implementation of 242 and 338, and obviously the five permanent members have a duty to consult amongst themselves to help the participants if at all possible acheive a just and durable peace in this area.

Another aspect of the problem is on growing polarization in this area. By that I mean the polarization between Israel and the Arab world, polarization that might involve the two superpowers. I beleive that this recent effort is a very helpful one because it moves us away from that dreaded situation to a point where we can hopefully as a whole in this area avert polarization. And therefore, no solution on the one hand, and safeguard at the same time our freedom and our independence and all that is dear to us and defuse a potentially dangerous problem that could jeopardize world peace. I think that I can do nothing but endorse and support the recent Soviet-French proposals because they are what we have been calling for for so many years.

[Unidentified reporter — in Arabic] How far have you gotten in your efforts to reach Syrian-Iraqi reconciliation, and why did the meeting between the two foreign ministers not take place last month?

[King Husayn — in Arabic] The meeting did not take place. However, I hope the meeting will take place at the desirable levels as soon as possible. Our efforts continue to achieve this objective.

[Unidentified reporter — in English] Your Majesty, you have just said that you endorsed the latest Franco-Soviet talks and the call for a United Nations conference on the Middle East. Are you discouraged by the cool reception which came out of London and Washington vis-a-vis this call or, on the other hand, do you subscribe to reports that the time is not appropriate for such a conference at this moment?
[King Husayn — in English] I believe this the first time that the Soviet Union has accepted the concept of a conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council. I believe this is a very, very important development, and when I say the Soviet Union, obviously I also say France. And this really corresponds fully with our position that we have adopted over many years. So I am encouraged and I hope we will see it take place, obviously at the appropriate time, but hopefully sooner rather than later.

[Charles Wallace, *Los Angeles Times* — in English] In light of the Soviet support you have just spoken of and the United States'reluctance to provide you with the arms that you have requested and which they promised you, do you see Jordan moving away from its former and close allegiance with the United States to a more neutral position in the future?
[King Husayn — in English] No. I see that Jordan will and has been following a course which resulted from the United States' decision in terms of Congress and the Senate not to provide my country with its legitimate needs of arms for legitimate self-defense to other sources. But as far as Jordan is concerned, our policies will continue to be those of trying to seek the support and help of all in this world for the establishment of a just and durable peace in this area and to present our case and cause adequately before them.

And obviously, the United States has a role to play and a very important role if it chooses to do so. And it may have been the desire of Congress and the Senate to link arms to the policies of Jordan, but the policies of Jordan have never changed. Furthermore, we are against polarization in this area and our freedom is dear to us. And we are for the best of possible relations with all in this world based on mutual respect and for full cooperation to achieve worthy and common objectives.

[Text] [Sami Saqr, Kuwait *Al-Siyasah* — in Arabic] Your Majesty, we would like to ask a question on the Gulf war, the Iraq-Iran war. It is being reiterated in some circles that Iraq's withdrawal from some of the areas it occupied recently was an indication of a cease-fire, albeit a temporary one, in order to hold peace talks. This appears from the mediation which took place recently between Iraq and Iran. What is Your Majesty's opinion on this subject?
[King Husayn — in Arabic] I cannot answer this question. If matters are indeed so, then I am not informed of many of the details. But I can say that Arab Iraq has remained steadfast for many years and will continue to remain steadfast in the face of any danger which threatens not only Iraq, but the entire great Arab homeland. At the same time, Iraq's stand is firm and clear. It is manifested in its response to all efforts to end the dispute,

stop the fighting, and solve all problems by peaceful means. We hope this objective will be achieved.

[John Kifner, *New York Times* — in English] Your Majesty, when you were in Washington recently you spoke rather specifically of an imminent reconciliation between Syria and Iraq. What is the situation (?on that front)? Has there been any progress and, if not, what seems to be the problem?
[King Husayn — in English] I believe, Sir, that we have a postponement at least in terms of a meeting that was planned and arranged, and by that I do not suggest that another meeting will take place with the same people concerned at this stage. I believe it is just a postponement of the beginning of a dialogue between our brothers in Iraq and in Syria and I hope within the immediate future to continue my efforts which, I believe, are representative of the hopes of all Arabs to see the beginning of a dialogue at meaningful levels to achieve a reconciliation and an improvement in the relations that I believe is vital and is in the interests of all Arabs in the entire Arab world.

[Jeff Bartolet, *Newsweek* — in English] Your Majesty, do you believe that the Palestinians of the occupied territories are willing or capable to support a new or alternative leadership to the present PLO leaders?
[King Husayn — in English] I can't really answer that. All I hope is that we can help them in any way we can to stay on their land in the face of growing threats and growing dangers. After all, this is a priority as far as we are concerned and has always been hopefully to try to assert in this world the feeling that the Palestinians should be given the chance to live free of intimidation from any quarter and obviously recognizing, at the same time, the need for all the Palestinians to speak and to partake in any effort to resolve the Palestinian problem and secure Palestinian rights.

[Muhammad Ghunaym, Voice of America — in English] Sir, you mentioned a few days ago in your remarks that the economy of Jordan is safe and well. How well is it? Is it well enough to support development plans on the West Bank and East Bank, and to finance the ambitious purchases of weapons from France and Britain?
[King Husayn — in English] I do not think many countries in this part of the world can claim to be that well, and I certainly do not chose to say that Jordan is able or capble to deal with all the subjects that you've mentioned on its own. But what I would like to say is that we have noticed in the recent past an attempt to suggest that conditions here economically are not as healthy as they normally are. Well, we are no better or worse than others in the area in terms of recent developments that have affected not only the area, but the world. But I'd like to say at the same time that, having had a chance to review all the facts, our conditions are not bad, and in fact they are quite encouraging and they are a source of rather satisfaction to all of us on the responsible level, and in fact they are better than they were last year if that is anything to go by.

On the other hand, regarding the 5-year plan of eocnomic development, be it for the East Bank or the West Bank, or the purchases of arms — some of them have already been purchased, and we have loans from France and the Untied Kingdom which we are benefiting from. We have purchased weapons from the Soviet Union. We will meet over the years, hopefully, that are to come all our commitments to the fullest possible extent.

On economic development, we have always relied on ourselves. Yet, at the same time, we have always welcomed the help and support of many within the Arab world and in the world as a whole, and I do not think as we approach this objective we would approach it differently. We will definitely be in touch with many in this world, and we'll definitely try to seek help and support to enable us to fulfill our objectives.

[Text] [Unidentified reporter — in Arabic] On the occupied West Bank, I truly tell you that there are so many rumors, speculations, and analyses, which were raised when you presented the issue of the 5-year plan to help the people in the West Bank. The most important of these speculations and analyses state that this plan is within the so-called division of duties between Israel and Jordan or the so-called joint authority. These speculations were not raised only by Palestinian brothers. They were raised in Israeli newspapers and analyses — you know that the Israeli press does not leave anything... [laughter, sentence incomplete].

Will you please explain the complete picture concerning the issue of the 5-year plan so the Jordanian position will be clear to all without any doubt or confusion. Moreover, [former Gaza Mayor] Rashad al-Shawwa is now visiting Jordan. He visited Egypt earlier and proposed to President Husni Mubarak the idea of restoring the occupied West Bank to Jordan and the occupied Gaza Strip to Egypt, preparatory to discussing the fate of these territories and the Palestinian cause at the Arab level. He also proposed a road project joining Rafah to Nuwaybi', Aqaba, and the West Bank. These thoughts are being discussed and are currently raising diverse speculations. We want to be very clear about them.
[King Husayn — in Arabic] I have some remarks for our Arab brothers at this meeting. I was puzzled for many years by a fact which we cannot ignore. It is the fact that everything that is said by Israel, its press, or news media is considered true. I hope that we do not forget that we are facing an opponent who is capable, aware, planning, and executing. It may be permissible for me as an official to draw attention to the danger of basing stands or reactions on what is said or submitted through the Israeli news media.

The situation, Sir, is very serious. We here in this country are one family, a Jordanian-Palestinian family. We in Jordan before 1967 were living in unity through which we lived as one family on confronting challenges and dangers. According to the first resolution by the Jordanian House of Representatives — we can also say the Palestinian-Jordanian or the Jordanian- Palestinian House of Representatives — unity did not undermine the Palestinian Arab People's inalienable rights to Palestine. We waged the war in 1967, not because we believed, in the least, that we might win it, but because we believed that the Arab nation should confront challenges and dangers as one hand and one heart and that any danger threatening any part of this nation or any aggression against any part of it would be an aggression against us all according to the Arab League Charter and the Collective Defense Pact. Consequently, we suffered what we have suffered, particularly in Jordan, just as our Arab nation in the greater homeland suffered from the 1967 events.

Having said this, I am honored to belong to a family which, like the Arab movement, came face to face with the Zionist schemes against Palestine. Palestine is not far from me or from us here in Jordan. We are living the tragedy and facing the danger as one family. We tried and will continue trying. We tried with the Arab brothers and will continue to try. We tried with the Palestinian brothers and we ignored and forgot a great deal. We acted in all circumstances for the cause of Almighty God, praised be He.

There is a discrepancy in our view point and that of the Palestinian leadership — the PLO leadership. It believes that the Palestinians are equal wherever they are in this world. We believe that the Palestine question will remain alive as long as the relatives and brothers stay on their soil and land and that we are duty-bound to do the impossible to end occupation and suffering, regain the territory, and rescue its people. The Palestinians can then decide whatever they want.

Some have made remarks about the future. They are from various sides in this great Arab homeland, not only in the Palestinian arena. Do we have to leave our brothers in the occupied territory to fight it out alone? This we cannot do or support. No matter what they say about us or our intentions, no matter what they slander against us or the attempts to prevent us from carrying out our duty, we will carry it out.

In my view, and with due respect to opinions of other brothers, any Palestinian Arab who remains on his land deserves respect and appreciation and support from all Arabs. By his steadfastness on the occupied territory, by his firmness, he is the hope. He is the Palestinian cause, its title, its symbol. If we allow our enemies and adversaries to drive our brothers from their land, then the issue will be an issue of a people without a land. The difference between the two cases is great. We will carry out our duty and let them say what they want about us, let them speculate as they wish.

I did not meet with Mr Rashad al-Shawwa, but I hope I will meet him within the next 2 days. I respect and appreciate this man. He is a struggler and fighter. I have no idea about what he presented in Egypt, despite the fact that our relatons with fraternal Egypt are excellent and I hope they will continue to be so and grow. Undoubtedly, Egypt also has a duty toward our brothers in the occupied territory, particularly in Gaza. Here I would like to affirm that there is no question of division. The land is occupied. The important thing is to support our brothers to remain on their land. The important thing is for us and for everybody to work to restore the land to its owners so they can decide their own destiny.

[Unidetified correspondent — in English] Your Majesty, during the student demonstrations at Yarmuk University and the attempt to suppress that demonstration, three students were killed. Your government has called them radicals, but isn't that an indication of an overreaction when three students are killed and many more are injured? Isn't that overreaction by the security forces?

[King Husayn — in English] Well, I'd like to say that, to correct your impression, neither the government, nor myself, nor anyone called the three victims of the incidents in Yarmuk radicals. We have faced a tragedy as far as we are concerned, in the loss of these three, and everything is being done to ensure that our universities and institutes of higher learning in Jordan provide, hopefully, the best education for our people to meet the challenges that lie before them. Our hopes, our fate, and our determination has never wavered — hopes in the Jordanian individual and collectively in the people of Jordan. And we will continue to do our utmost to ensure that all their needs are met. We've been very proud over the years to see the establishment of three universities — the fourth one is under way — in addition to many many, many thousands of Jordanians who have studied outside this country. The chance for education, the chance to better ourselves, the chance to contribute towards greater stability in our area and progress in every field and in every area is an objective that we have always held very dear.

There have been investigations as to what went wrong, and we are determined to see the academic life continue in this country free of intimidation of distractions, and is thus aimed at preparing the people of Jordan, the young people, our hope in the future, in the best possible way. The security authorities reacted when asked by the university to intervene, to ensure that those who wished to pass their exams could do so and to protect properties and assets of the university. And every Jordanian has contributed over the years towards creating these facilities that were in jeopardy. Our hope is that this kind of situation never occur again, neither in the disturbances that have probably prevented students in Yarmuk from carrying on their summer studies, or in terms of any violence in our universities and institutes of higher education. Thank you, Sir.

[Unidentified reporter — in English] Thank you.

Prime Minister Receives PLO Officials

JN120607 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Amman (PETRA) — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received Brigadier General 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya, PLO Executive Committee representative, in Amman yesterday.

The prime minister received Rashad al-Shawwa, former Gaza mayor, who is visiting Jordan and Bishop Iliya Khuri, PLO Executive Committee member, at the prime ministry on 10 July.

Al-Rifa'i, Army Chief Receive Abu Ghazalah

JN131230 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister and defense minister, received in his office at the Prime Ministry this afternoon Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister, minister of defense and war production, and commander in chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces, who is currently visiting Jordan.

Attending the meeting were Staff Major General Hilmi al-Lawzi, assistant chief of staff for operations and training; and Ihab Wahbah, the Egyptian ambassador in Amman.

Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, also received Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah and the accompanying delegation at the General Command today. Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah and the accompanying delegation heard a military briefing by a number of senior officers about the Armed Forces' development.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah arrived in Amman this morning leading a military delegation at an official invitation from the Armed Forces commander in chief. During the visit, he will meet with a number of senior officials and visit a number of military positions.

Receiving him at Amman military airport were the Armed Forces commander in chief, a number of assistants of the chief of staff, the inspector general, the commander of the Royal Air Force, the Egyptian ambassador in Amman, and a number of embassy staff.

Abu Ghazalah Decorated

JN131528 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, Egyptian deputy prime minister, minister of defense and war production, and commander in chief of the Egyptian Armed Forces, and the accompanying delegation. His majesty decorated Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah with the Military Order of Merit.

Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah was a luncheon guest of His Majesty King Husayn. The luncheon was attended by Zayd al-Rifa'i, prime minister and defense minister; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of Royal Hashemite Court; 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah, court minister; Staff General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Armed Forces; and the assistant chief of staff for operations. The luncheon was also attended hy the Egyptian ambassador and the delegation accompanying Field Marshal Abu Ghazalah.

Gaza Citizens Permitted To Own Property

JN121532 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1500 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] The finance minister has issued instructions to the director of the land and survey department to allow citizens from the Gaza Strip and Be'er Sheva tribes who reside in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to own property in the Kingdom in accordance with the laws and regulations enacted in the Kingdom.

Gazans Express Gratitude

'N131859 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Amman — Gaza Strip citizens and Be'er Sheva tribes have expressed their thanks, gratitude, and appreciation for the constructive step taken by the Jordanian Government that allows them to own real estate in the Kingdom. They asserted that this decision has come at the appropriate time to rid them of the suffering that has befallen them since the enemy occupied their lands and to meet their basic needs for obtaining houses for shelter.

In interviews with the *Jordanian News Agency*, they hailed the great assistance the Jordanian Government is extending to the Palestinians residing on Jordanian territory. They also lauded Jordan's continued support for their relatives in the occupied territory. They hope this decision will be accompanied by consideration of the possibility of giving them passports to facilitate their free movement and travel.

Monte Carlo: King Husayn To Visit Baghdad

JN131318 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1200 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpt] An official Jordanian source has stated that King Husayn will pay an official visit to Baghdad soon to discuss with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn ways to bring the views of Iraq and Syria closer. At a press conference yesterday, King Husayn said that reconciliation between Baghdad and Damascus is inevitable and that he personally will do his utmost to effect this reconciliation. [passage omitted]

Israeli Planes Attack Mountain Bases 14 July

NC140823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0810 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Israeli airplanes have been attacking the villages of Baysur, Shimlan, and 'Aynab in the mountain area since 1050 today. The attacks were carried out in two stages, the first at 1050 and the second at 1055. As we said, the raids are still going on and are directed at Palestinian positions in the mountain region. Casualties and losses are as yet unknown, and the explosions can be heard in Beirut.

Other Villages Attacked

NC140832 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0814 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The Israeli air raids on mountain villages have spread to include Bhamdun and Al-Mansuriyah, which is near Bhamdun. This is in addition to the towns of Baysur, Shimlan, and 'Aynab. The attacks have been going on since 1050, and (?eight) planes are involved in the assault. The targets are Palestinian positions in the mountain area. It has not yet been possible to determine the number of casualties.

PSP-PNSF Base Attacked

NC140926 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] According to reports from our correspondent in the mountain region, an Israeli squadron of 12 aircraft bombed the villages of 'Aynab, Shimlan, and Baysur and the surrounding hills at 1050 today. Four planes attacked the 3-story Al-'Aytani building in Shimlan, which was completely destroyed. The other planes struck a base of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] in the Baysur hills.

The Israeli raid lasted 30 minutes. Antiaircraft guns and SA-7 missiles were fired at the attacking planes.

4 Dead, 5 Wounded Reported

NC141312 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] According to our latest reports on the Israeli raids against positions of the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] in Shimlan, 'Aynab, and Baysur, two PSP members and two PNSF members were martyred, and five members of the PNSF were wounded. Bulldozers are clearing rubble from the areas that were attacked.

Fatah Statement on Raid

NC141044 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] An official spokesman for the provisional command of the Palestinian national liberation movement, Fatah, has made the following statement:

Zionist enemy aircraft staged a violent raid at 1040 today against the villages of Shimlan, Baysur, and 'Aytat. Other sections of the mountain area were also hit as part of the enemy's effort to regain his confidence following a series of bold and heroic operations by our Palestinian and Lebanese revolutionaries against Zionist enemy positions in our occupied Arab land.

Our antiaircraft units confronted the enemy and prevented him from achieving his goals. The spokesman said: We pledge to our Palestinian and Lebanese masses and to the Arab nation that we will continue our revolution and our armed struggle until every inch of occupied Arab territory is liberated.

UK Consulate Attack Claimed; U.S. Threatened

NC141052 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 12 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] *Al-Nahar* received a statement yesterday from the Arab League for Revolutionary Action [Al-Rabitah Al-'Arabiyah Lil'amal al-Thawri] claiming responsibility for the attack on the British Consulate in East Beirut. This organization would like to emphasize the following:

1. The imperialist presence (American-European) will remain a target for attacks launched by our fighters. The American and European peoples should realize that there can be neither peace nor security as long as their governments remain opposed to our Arab rights and causes, and to our natural right to liberate all of Palestine and the occupied Arab territories.

2. Imperialism follows two integrated courses in subjugating our Arab people: The first is direct strikes (as we saw in the U.S. raid on Libya and the attacks through its agent stooges against Syria); and the second and more serious is a historical alliance with traditional Arab reactionaries and an alliance forged with the traitorous Palestinian right.

Our people will answer both courses with increasing hatred. We will translate this rancor into legal attacks against imperialist interests, wherever they may be. Our long struggle has shown that all the stooges of imperialism and its security forces are unable to protect the imperialist presence in our countries. Let Reagan, Thatcher, and Israel understand that the blabbering of Paqraduni [deputy chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee] and Amin al-Jumayyil about security in the isolationist ghetto is mere nonsense to fool our repressed masses there.

3. Finally, we declare to all those ruled by imperialist justice that there will be no limit to our strikes on all imperialist interests, wherever they may be.

Al-Nahar received a call on Thursday from an anonymous individual who claimed that the "International Brigades Hostile to Imperialism" [Al-Alwiyah al-Umamiyah al-Munahidah Lilimperyaliyah] had carried out the bombing.

Khaddam Reiterates Support for Security Plan

NC131458 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] According to a highly placed source, Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam has reiterated Syria's determination to support the security plan and the process toward a national solution in Lebanon. Khaddam made this statement during a 3-hour meeting with Former Minister Marwan Hamadah and the chairman of the Council of the South yesterday, the source added. Khaddam also said the security plan will gradually be extended to all designated areas.

Christians Term Syrian Presence 'Illegal'

NC111830 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] An expanded meeting of Christians was held at Former President Camille Sham'un's residence today. The meeting, which ended at 1815, was attended by Camille and Dani Sham'un, Dr Samir Ja'ja', Deputy Edward Hunayn, Phalangist leader George Sa'adah, Marun Hilu, Jubran Tuwayni, Nabil Karam, and lawyer Karim Paqraduni.

The conferees issued a statement that termed the Syrian entry into West Beirut illegal, and held Damascus responsible for what has happened and will happen in West Beirut and other areas of Syrian deployment. The statement called for a truce on all combat lines and for the start of a political dialogue, free of foreign interference, among the Lebanese.

Birri on Christian Statement

NC121131 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1015 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, has commented on the statement issued by the tripartite alliance of Sham'un, Ja'ja', and Sa'adah. Birri said: The contents of the statement issued by the new tripartite alliance over the Syrian security force's participation in the plan for West Beirut, with its assault on the ministerial committee and with its special emphasis on the lack of approval by the legitimate Lebanese authorities — thus ignoring the prime minister's consent — make this a statement addressed to President Amin al-Jumayyil.

Birri went on to say: Since approval of a specific issue by any legitimate authority in the world requires only the consent of the prime minister, who heads the legitimate government and who enjoys the confidence of the Chamber of Deputies, the president should focus his efforts on the tripartite alliance and the others so that they can settle their argument. We would like to ask the president: Is the Syrian presence in Lebanon and the assistance given to the legitimate Lebanese authority legal or not? We would also like to state that we do not agree with the tripartite alliance's views on legitimacy and on Israel's presence in southern Lebanon.

AL-NAHAR Views Syrian Entry

NC090946 Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 8 Jul 86 p 2

[Emile Khuri article]

[Excerpts] The full political and security implications of the Syrian forces' entry into West Beirut are as yet unknown. However, the return of these forces has raised several questions within official and political circles. These questions are as follows:

1. Will the Syrian forces' return to West Beirut, and probably to other parts of the country as well, restore the situation to what it was before 1982? Some Palestinian fighters have already come back, and certain militias and armed groups are replacing the legitimate security forces. [passage omitted] If this continues, how will the Lebanese authorities react?

2. Knowing that the Syrian forces entered West Beirut without obtaining prior official Lebanese authorization, will this return receive the same international and regional support enjoyed in 1976, when these forces also entered Lebanon without permission from the Lebanese authorities in order to enforce discipline on the Palestinians and to stop the fighting in the country? [passage omitted]

3. Will the Syrian forces' return mark the beginning of the implementation of the tripartite agreement's security clauses? [passage omitted]

4. Does the return of the Syrian forces fall within the framework of a comprehensive regional and international deal that provides for the release of all foreign hostages, for security arrangements in the south leading to Israel's full withdrawal from the country in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 425, and for a clampdown on terrorism and terrorists in all areas under Syrian control? If Syria manages to accomplish this, it would then be in a position to restore its role in Lebanon and the region, and thus once again gain control of the Lebanese and Palestinian cards.

The release of the U.S., French, and UK hostages would tempt the powers concerned to give Syria a free hand in choosing whatever methods it deems appropriate to achieve these objectives. Syria will have to tighten its military control over those areas that serve as a venue or route for kidnapping and terrorism, something which Syria has already begun to do. [passage omitted]

According to an official source, Syria has been flirting with the West lately in the hope that this will restore its role in Lebanon and the region. The flirtation will only succeed, the source adds, if the hostages are freed, security measures for the south are formulated, and terrorism is stamped out before a deadline of next October [tishrin al-muqbil]. Will Syria, with its established policies and known strategy, be able to do this?

According to the same source, Syria will find it difficult to secure the release of the hostages without Iranian cooperation. Iran may have its own calculations that differ from those of Syria. Iran fears a Syrian-Iraqi rapprochement following the release of the hostages, and it may act to stave off such a development.

Syria also cannot grant security safeguards to Israel unless this falls within the framework of a comprehensive solution put forward at an international conference. The presence of numerous resistance groups in the south further complicates Syria's task in this regard.

As for clamping down on terrorism and terrorists, this may be feasible in the areas under Syrian control; however, terrorism would only move to other areas. Syria would then either consider its mission accomplished, or it would have to expand its areas of influence, with all the dangers inherent in such a move.

MENA: U.S., Europe Give 'Green Light' to Syria

NC121553 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1415 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Paris, 12 Jul (MENA) — *Al-Tali'ah Al-'Arabiah* magazine has reported that the Syrian forces now in West Beirut will enter East Beirut by the end of September at the latest as part of a U.S.-Syrian-Israeli agreement on the extension of Syrian security throughout Lebanon.

In the issue to be published Monday, the magazine reveals that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil recently sent his adviser Dr Elie Salim to Paris to explore the official French attitude toward the Syrian regime's decision to return its armed forces to Lebanon. The magazine notes that Samir Ja'Ja', leader of the so-called Christian Lebanese Forces, also sent Rizq, director of the Foreign Relations Department in the Lebanese Forces intelligence unit [name and title as received], to Paris on a similar mission.

Citing its own sources, the magazine asserts that the two Lebanese delegates have returned to Beirut with the conviction that there is an American-European green light to Syria with regard to Lebanon in exchange for Syria striking at the Palestinians and Hizballah and coming to an understanding with Israel over security arrangements in southern Lebanon.

The magazine says: The person who engineered this agreement might have been Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG deputy chancellor and minister of foreign affairs.

Regarding the Lebanese president's stand on the return of Syrian forces to his country, *Al-Tali'ah Al-'Arabiyah* cites a senior Lebanese politician as saying that Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil is not contemplating resignation despite the fact that Syrian tanks have approached the presidential palace in B'abda.

The Lebanese politician, whose name was not revealed, stated: The renewed Syrian role is a time bomb. Alliances based on Lebanese national vigilance are being formed again in response to Syrian hegemony and monopoly.

Soviet Ambassador Meets With Al-Jumayyil

NC140936 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0915 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Following a 2-hour meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil, Soviet Ambassador in Beirut Vasiliy Kolotusha said they had examined bilateral relations and conditions in Lebanon. In response to a question, Kolotusha stressed that his country would support the extension of UNIFIL's mandate in southern Lebanon.

As for security developments, Kolotusha noted that the situation in West Beirut has become calm. He avoided giving a clear answer when asked if he had invited President al-Jumayyil to visit Moscow.

Response Reported on Bush Middle East Tour

Damascus Comments

JN121406 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] It has been announced in Washington that Vice President George Bush intends to visit a number of Middle East countries before the end of the month. If this visit does take place as announced, Bush will be the most senior U.S. official to visit the Middle East since Former President Richard Nixon.

This region has witnessed numerous visits by U.S. officials, including Kissinger, Shultz, Habib, and Murphy. Clearly, when a ranking U.S. official such as the vice president visits the region, he must have something to bring or intends to take home something from a region that constitutes a major hotbed of tension and threat of war in the world, especially since the United States is trying, with strange and stubborn insistence, to tackle the Middle East problem alone excluding the United Nations and countries concerned from such a solution. The latest demonstration of such insistence was the recent U.S. rejection of an international conference on peace in the Middle East called for by the United Nations and the proposal for a meeting on the Middle East by representatives of the permanent Security Council members called for by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev and French President Francois Mitterrand.

However, information out of Washington on Bush's visit said that he will not carry any proposals and will not bring any back. He will merely listen to the ideas and viewpoints of those he will meet. He will also show the U.S. interest in the continuation of the peace progress.

One will recall that the last U.S. proposal on the Middle East was President Reagan's proposals in September 1982, which represented a new concept of the Camp David accords which proved that they did not constitute a solution or achieve peace and justice. One will also recall that the U.S. Administration declared its commitment to these proposals and the Camp David accords. One will also recall that the last U.S. action to support what it terms the peace process in the region was the massing and mobilization of fleets and forces and armed aggression against Libya, the launching of a campaign of slander and threats against Syria, and the affirmation of complete bias toward Israel in various ways. When one recalls all these facts, what can he expect from George Bush's visit?

If one is told that this will be a fact-finding visit, he will find it difficult to believe because Bush, who was in the U.S. intelligence and has prepared himself to replace President Reagan, does not need to visit certain parts of the region to realize what is happening and what certain leaders think. Everything about the region is well known in Washington. Also known are the various sides on U.S. policy, which is an extension of the Israeli leaders' policy in the region and is captive of their will and designs.

U.S. policy, with its Israeli content, has thus far failed in the region and has not been able to achieve its objectives. The United States has paid a high price for agreeing to place its policy at the disposal of the Israeli leaders, for its ambition to dominate the region and its resources, and for its denial of the principles of justice and peace and the rights of nations. All this crystallized in two fundamental issues as far as the United States is concerned: first, ignoring the principles of the United Nations pertaining to the inadmissibility of annexing other people's land by force and the right of every nation, including the Palestinian people, to self-determination; second, its commitment to guarantee Israel's military superiority over all the Arab countries and enable it to launch aggressive wars, aggression, and practice the policy of occupation, annexation, and terrorism.

The dilemma of U.S. policy in the region and the secret of its constant failure lie in these two issues despite its recourse to military force, as was the case in Lebanon and Libya. If U.S. policy continues to be captive to these two issues and captive to the Israeli leaders' policy, then its failure will continue. It will find itself facing a constant, violent confrontation with the region's masses unable to achieve any positive results, whether its envoy to the region is George Bush, Shultz, or Murphy.

Dailies View Visit

JN110805 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 11 Jul 86

[From the Press Review]

[Text] In an editorial on Bush's next visit to the Middle East, *Al-Ba'th* says: The U.S. Administration has paved the way for its deceptive diplomacy which George Bush will soon begin in the region with a series of contradictory events whose timing indicate a new method devised by leading U.S. politicians to deceive and delude the Arabs. While Reagan's administration has endorsed the study prepared by a committee in charge of formulating the U.S. decision —a study which calls for bolstering the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel — U.S. propaganda has been active in depicting Israel's acquisition of expertise in the field of manufacturing fragmentation bombs as something beyond the will of the Pentagon and U.S. arms manufacturers. Israeli Chief of Staff Moshe Levi's visit to the United States coincides with these two events and with the fabricated Israeli escalation of events that may stir up the still Middle East volcano.

Al-Ba'th adds: The U.S.-Israeli allegation goes beyond deception and delusion by depicting George Bush's regional tour as related to the resolution of the Tabah conflict between the Zionists and the Egyptian regime, although the United States knows that the Egyptian regime has given Israel lands west of the Nile to be cultivated and that the area of these lands is hundreds of times greater than the area of Tabah. The United States also knows the regime that agreed to share the city of Rafah with Israel cannot be concerned with Tabah as much as it is concerned with preoccupying the Egyptian people with an issue that was originally a topic of discussion justifying the concessions to the Zionist occupiers at the expense of Egypt and its people.

Concluding, *Al-Ba'th* says: Therefore, George Bush's tour will not be an ordinary or exploratory tour as much as an executive visit aimed at entrenching the steps of coordination upon which agreement was reached with Zionist War Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah. We think that the demobilization of 60,000 Egyptian soldiers was one of the Egyptian regime's measures to reassure Israel and one of the U.S. demand. George Bush's tour does not depart from the general framework of U.S. policy which seeks to create a more difficult world situation while being a subject of extortion against the Arabs and world peace-loving forces for the sake of obtaining concessions in the interest of the Zionist occupation and U.S. hegemony.

Regarding the same subject, *Al-Thawrah* says: It seems that the United States primary Middle East task, which is seeking to enhance disputes and differences among the region's countries so that the United States can impose its control and hegemony over them and serve its interests and those of its strategically Israel, is still in tact and is even deepening. George Bush's spokesman also confirmed this when he said that the U.S. vice president's talks in Israel may touch on U.S. technological secrets related to the manufacture of cluster bombs. Thus, the visit has clear aims. Washington does not want to leave the impression of failure in the region. Therefore, it will provide Israel with the necessary technologies to manufacture cluster bombs so that the latter can use them against the Arab nation whenever it wants and whenever Washington realizes that its diplomacy has failed in the region. This also means that Washington has again started to wave the big stick and its long arm, Israel, for the sake of imposing its control and hegemony over the region's wealth and nations.

Paper Cited on U.S., UK Rejection of Peace Plan

JN120645 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 12 Jul 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "United States and Britain Back Israeli Position," *Al-Thawrah* says: Barely a few hours after the news conference held by French President Francois Mitterrand at the conclusion of his talks in Moscow and at which he emphasized the need for a preparatory international conference on the achievement of peace in the Middle East thus supporting USSR leader Mikhail Gorbachev's renewed call for such an international conference during the Soviet-French summit talks; we say, barely a few hours after this news conference the United States and Britain immediately reacted by rejecting the whole idea of an international conference. Thus, they vetoed any international attempt to achieve a just and lasting solution to the crisis in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations and the international community. In this regard, by their coordinated, well-thought-out rejection, Washington and London followed Tel Aviv's example and responded to the Zionists as expressed by Yitzhaq Shamir when he rejected the Soviet leader's proposal on 10 July.

The paper adds: Of course the three parties' negative attitude, which is not a surprise or a spontaneous reaction, shows open hostility toward the Arab nation and its struggle for its central cause — Palestine. After all, it was Britain that orginally created the Zionist entity and planted it in the heart of the Arab homeland. It is also the United States that has provided and continues to provide this entity with a means of livelihood and continued expansion and aggression.

After reviewing the dimensions of these stands, *Al-Thawrah* concludes: In short, this U.S.-British intransigence and Zionist rejection is not only aimed at eliminating the international community's participation in a solution to the conflict, but is also a new attempt to give the United States a solution reflecting the Israeli stand and seeking Arab submission and surrender without conditions and without anything in return.

Economic Delegation Returns From Tehran

JN111900 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] A Syrian Arab economic delegation consisting of Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade; Dr Ghazi al-Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth; and Engineer 'Ali al-Tarabulsi, minister of industry, returned to Damascus from Tehran this evening following a week-long visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The delegation left Tehran this afternoon. It was seen off at Mehrabad International Airport by Iranian Commerce Minister Dr Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari, Oil Minister Aqazadeh, Syrian Charge d'Affaires in Tehran Iyad al-Mahmud, and the embassy staff.

Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi said in a predeparture statement in Tehran that the Syrian side held economic, trade, and industrial talks with the Iranian side. Viewpoints were identical on the issues discussed. The two countries' desire to promote and expand fields of bilateral cooperation in the service of the two friendly peoples was stressed.

An agreement on economic and trade cooperation was signed in Tehran today. The agreement was signed on the Syrian side by Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi, minister of economy and foreign trade, and on the Iranian side by Minister of Commerce Dr Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari. The Syrian and Iranian delegations and the Syrian charge d'affaires in Tehran attended.

An agreement on cooperation in the field of oil was also signed. The agreement was signed on the Syrian side by Dr Ghazi al-Durubi, minister of oil and mineral wealth, and on the Iranian side by Oil Minister Aqazadeh.

Peres on Syrian Responsibility for Terror Acts

TA111144 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1045 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres says that Israel should use explanatory and political means to stress to Syria the gravity of its apparent involvement in the latest terrorist attacks. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

[Begin recording] [Peres] The terrorists may be returning to the same place, but they are not returning to the same situation. In general, if the terrorists or, let us say, the PLO is trying to strengthen its position in this region, they will have to confront both the Syrians and other Lebanese communities. I do not think that we should play any role in this matter at this stage.

[Tal] It has been said that the Syrians are behind the latest terrorist attacks. Do you think the Syrians are trying to see how far they can go before Israel is forced to respond?
[Peres] The latest attack was perpetrated by Habash's organization and what is called the Syrian Social Nationalist Party. I think that first and foremost we should reimpose political pressure on Syria's attempts to turn a blind eye; even if Syria itself did not give the orders, the fact that it turns a blind eye should become a Syrian problem. First, explanatory means should be used to clarify the matter.

[Tal] In your opinion, do the Syrians have absolute control over events that take place in the organizations under its control or influence?
[Peres] The very fact that they are in Syria is a result of a Syrian decision. I do not know if the Syrians keep track of every single move by these organizations. However, we must present Syria with the choice, since it is harboring terrorists.

[Tal] Is that what we are going to do?
[Peres] That is what we will do through political means first. [end recording]

'Diplomatic Campaign' To Be Launched Against Syria

TA130528 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 13 Jul 86 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres said yesterdasy that Israel would launch an intensive diplomatic campaign to discourage Syrian support for terrorism. Speaking on the Voice of Israel about the terrorist attack on the northern coast foiled last week, Peres said that even if the Syrian role was passive, the command posts of the terror organizations were in Damascus "and they cannot do a thing without the consent of the Syrian authorities."

Peres said that the security zone had proved its worth and Israel would not increase its troop strength in Southern Lebanon, despite "a sizeable regrouping of Palestinian terrorists in the area."

Defence Minister Yitzhaq Rabin was present at the debriefing of the soldiers who took part in the clash. He said later that the terrorists were carrying a large quantity of arms and ammunition "and could have killed many civilians if they had succeded in their aims."

"The incident proves that the terrorist organizations — in this case the pro-Syrian Palestinian groups — have tried, are trying and will continue to do so in the future."

Terrorism from Lebanon existed, the defence minister continued, and "we have to strike at it wherever we find it." [passage omitted on developments in Lebanon]

Bomb Explodes Near Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Circle

TA131805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] An explosive charge went off this evening in a garbage can near Dizengoff Circle [downtown Tel Aviv]. One girl was slightly injured and has been hospitalized. This is reported by our correspondent Karmela Menashe.

'Forces-17' Claims Attack

NC141005 Paris AFP in English 0947 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Excerpts] Beirut, July 14 (AFP) — [Passage omitted]

In Tel Aviv a small bomb exploded in a busy area on Sunday night, slightly injuring a 17-year old girl.

An anonymous caller to AFP in Jerusalem later claimed the attack on behalf of the "Forces-17" of the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Police sid about 100 suspects had been detained for questioning.

It was not immediately known whether the incidents were related.

IAF Attacks 'Terrorist' Targets in Lebanon

TA140911 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] About an hour ago Air Force planes attacked terrorist targets in several villages northeast of Al-Damur in Lebanon. All our planes returned safely. The IDF spokesman has reported that command headquarters of pro-Syrian terrorist organizations were attacked. The pilots reported precise hits.

Our monitor Mikha'el Gurdus reports that the Air Force attacks were mainly in the region of the village of 'Aynab. Targets in three other villages were also hit. Radio Free Lebanon has reported that five people were wounded in the attacks and two are missing. Positions of the PFLP were also hit. The Druze in the area have declared a state of alert.

Katyushas Fall on N. Galilee; No Casualties

TA141011 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Several katyushas were fired at the northern Galilee last night. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. The missiles were fired from north of the security zone. Several katyushas also landed this morning near the village of Hasbayya in the security zone in southern Lebanon, but caused no casualties. These katyushas were fired from the Lebanese Al-Biqa'.

Air Force Commander on Results of Lebanon Air Strike

TA131210 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] At today's Cabinet meeting the defense minister reviewed events in the north and the clash with the terrorists north of Rosh Haniqra. Our military correspondent reported that Major General 'Amos Lapidot, the Israeli Air Force commander, said that the Air Force's bombing in Lebanon was carried out by assault helicopters and that the results were good since it was only the predetermined targets which were hit; no one was hurt other than in those targets. The Air Force commander added that the force reserves to itself the right to decide where it is necessary for it to fly. He noted that the Air Force takes this issue into consideration with regard to the new Syrian anti-aircraft missiles.

Attack Helicopters Used

TA140848 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 14 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[Report by defence correspondent Avi Hoffman]

[Excerpt] The Israel Air Force revealed for the first time yesterday that it had used attack helicopters to hit terrorist bases. The commander of the Air Force, Aluf (Maj Gen) 'Amos Lapidot, confirmed foreign reports that Thursday's strike against terrorist targets near the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp in South Lebanon was carried out by missile-armed helicopters.

"The use of helicopters was successful. They attacked at a range of several kilometres with accurate weapons. They did not hit anything, including people, that was not meant to be hit," Lapidot told reporters in a briefing for Air Force Day, to be marked on Thursday.

News agency reports from the Lebanese port of Sidon said that at least 10 people were killed or wounded and buildings were demolished when four IAF helicopters hit three Palestinain terror bases with more than 16 missiles.

The Air Force commander said that attack helicopters were now deployed as an integral complement to the ground forces along the border. They were being used for routine patrolling and also had a deterrent function. They were available to local commanders and could be sent into action within minutes when necessary.

Lapidot said that the attack helicopter was only one of several options that the Air Force held to strike at enemy targets. The fact that terrorists did not know where, when and how the next IAF strike would be carried out kept them off balance and hampered their activities.

According to the latest edition of The Middle East Military Balance, the IAF possesses 20 Bell Cobra and 35 Hughes Defender attack helicopters, both manufactured in the U.S. The two combat craft can be armed with the TOW anti-tank missile system, which is also accurate and effective against hard targets such as buildings.

Lapidot acknowledged that the long-range anti-aircraft missiles the Syrians ahd deployed along their border with Lebanon had limited the IAF'S freedom of action over parts of Lebanon. Israel was not now interested in provoking the Syrians, Lapidot said, but when it becomes necessary to fly where "we previously flew, we have the solutions," he said.

The Air Force yesterday unveiled one of these solutions — a missile that locks on to and destroys enemy radar, rendering ineffective anti-aircraft missiles, which are radar-guided.

Called Standard ARM (anti-radiation missile) and made by General Dynamics of the U.S., the weapon is an upgraded version of the Shrike missle used by the IAF in the Yom Kippur War. [passage omitted]

Israeli Soldiers Injured by Mine in Security Strip

TA131610 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Three IDF soldiers were wounded in the security strip in southern Lebanon this morning when their vehicle hit a mine. Their families have been notified. The IDF spokesman reports that the armored vehicle in which the soldiers were traveling hit a mine north of Al-Tayyibah in the security strip. They were evacuated to the hospital, and the IDF carried out searches in the area. Our military correspondent reports that two of the soldiers sustained moderate injuries, and one is lightly wounded.

Air Force Unveils New Missile System

TA131630 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The Israeli Air Force today unveiled a missile system designed to detect and destroy enemy radar systems. The missiles are an improvement on the Shrike missiles which home on enemy systems by means of the electromagnetic radiation they emit. Part of the Air Force's success in the Lebanese war is attributed to this system. [passage omitted]

The effective range of the missiles is approximately 60 km and this enables them to hit systems on the ground without entering their strike range. [passage omitted]

The new generation of Shrike missiles unveiled today does not enable evasion by turning the radar off and on. The missiles can

home in on missiles on the ground even when the central radar is off since it can orient itself by the emissions of secondary radars. [passage omitted]

New Pro-Syrian Group Set Up on Golan

TA141003 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 14 Jul 86 p 3

[Report from the north by Menahem Horowitz]

[Text] Syrian flags were flown and the Syrian anthem was played in the Druze village of Majdal Shams on the Golan Heights last weekend at the dedication of a playground in the village. In the course of the ceremony a group of residents rose and declared itself a secret organization for the liberation of the Golan Heights, claiming that the oranization receives many contributions and funds from Syria and numerous other places. The playground itself was initiated by the Golan national sports organization which aims at establishing sports organizations on the Golan Heights to wage the "struggle against Israeli occupation." This organization is financed by the Arab-Syrian national sports association and intends to build additional clubs in the Golan Druze villages.

Harish To Instruct Police To Investigate Shin Bet

TA130423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Attorney General Yosef Harish will instruct the police tomorrow to begin their investigation into the General Security Services affair. A Voice of Israel reporter says that Harish has requested to appear before the High Court on Wednesday, where he will give a positive answer to the court's question of why the government is not investigating the affair. The prime minister has already announced that he will honor the decision of the attorney general, but Likud ministers are still opposed to any investigation. In today's Cabinet meeting there will not be a vote on Harish's decision, but the attorney general will inform the police that he is carrying out instructions by his predecessor, Professor Zamir, and will therefore ask them to open an investigation into the matter.

Majority Objects

TA110855 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by DAHAF pulic opinion poll]

[Text] A majority of 57 percent still objects to an investigation into the Shin Bet affair, only a minority of 13 percent favors a state inquiry, and 28 percent would agree to a secret probe conducted by a lone investigator. This means that a total of 41 percent favor some form of investigation.

These are the findings of a public opinion poll conducted for *Yedi'ot Aharonot* this week on Tuesday, 8 July. Some 660 people were personally interviewed, according to a representative sample.

It should be noted that these findings indicate a slight change in public opinion compared to the findings of the previous poll on the same issue which was conducted on 30 May. At that time, 61 percent objected to an investigation while 31 percent favored it.

The question polled was: In view of everything you know about the Shin Bet affair and based on the arguments for and against an investigation, do you think there should or should not be an investigation?

No: 57 percent.

A lone investigator: 28 percent.

A state inquiry: 13 percent.

Did not reply: 2 percent.

Egypt Expects Tabah Agreement by End of July

TA110841 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 11

[Report by Y. Finklestone]

[Excerpt] "The Egyptian Government expects that an agreement on the Tabah arbitration will be reached by the end of this month," 'Usamah al-Baz, President Mubarak's adviser, said in Cairo yesterday. Al-Baz also said that the Egyptian ambassador would be returned to his post in Tel Aviv before the results of the arbitration were in.

Sources in Cairo say that a Peres-Mubarak summit meeting will be held shortly after the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel.

Joining in this optimism was also Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali, who told me that a solution to the dispute is in the offing because both sides want to bring it to an end. [passage omitted]

Tabah Negotiators Agree on Selection of Arbiters

TA130458 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] The Tabah negotiating teams agreed on the way of selecting the international arbiters. Our political correspondent reports that each side will select an arbiter from a list of international arbiters and the two chosen arbiters will then select the chief arbiter. The arbitrating body will consist of five people: the chief arbiter; the two neutral arbiters; an arbiter from the Egyptian side, Prof Ahmad al-Sultan; and an arbiter from the Israeli side, Prof Rut Lapidot.

Members of a U.S. technical team are going to arrive in Israel this week. Together with an Israeli technical team they will carry out measurements in the Tabah area.

Egyptian Tourism Minister Postpones Visit

TA131415 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Egyptian Tourism Minister Dr Fu'ad Sultan has postponed his visit to Israel, originally scheduled for the end of this month. No explanation has been given for the postponement. Our correspondent Menahem Friedman reports that in reaction to this, Tourism Minister Avraham Sharir sent a message to his Egyptian counterpart, protesting the cancellation [as heard]. Sharir wrote that in view of the tourism crisis in the region, talks between the two ministers assume double significance, and he believes a delay in the tourism talks would also delay development of bilateral ties.

Egyptian Terrorist Sent Back to Egypt 'By Mistake'

TA130946 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Jul 86 p 12

[Report by Arye Egozi]

[Text] An Egyptian who infiltrated into Israel in order to commit acts of terrorism and whose trial was scheduled to begin in the near future has been deported — apparently by mistake — to Egypt. Another Egyptian remained in the Ashqelon jail in his stead. Prisons Authority Commissioner Rafi Suissa reported that he has established an inquiry commission to investigate the circumstances of the incident.

Last week four Egyptian citizens who had infiltrated via the Sinai, apparently in the hope of finding work in Israel, were deported to Egypt. After their deportation it turned out that the Egyptian accused of infiltrating in order to commit acts of terrorism had mistakenly been included among them. Instread of him, one of the Egyptians who was to have been deported has remained in jail.

Prisons Authority Commissioner Rafi Suissa said it is not yet clear whether the deportation of the Egyptian accused of being a terrorist occurred through a mistake by wardens or whether a deal was made between him and one of the deportees who agreed to remain in his place in the Ashqelon jail.

West Bank Students Protest Fatah Office Closure

TA121515 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Hebron University students held a rally to protest the closure of the Fatah offices in Jordan. They attacked King Husayn and his recent steps against the PLO. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the university management closed the campus, apparently with the aim of preventing riots, and ordered the students to disperse. Similar protest rallies against Jordan were held in Al-Najah University in Nabulus.

Forces Barricade Entrance to Nabulus University

TA140821 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] The security forces have set up barricades at the entrance to Al-Najah University in Nabulus in response to today's scheduled student protest rally against the closure of the Fatah offices in Amman. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that students and lecturers have refrained from entering the university in order to avoid identifying themselves to the soldiers.

Israeli Official Appointed Mayor in Ramallah

TA131245 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 13 Jul 86 p 2

[Report by Yitzhaq Ravyihya]

[Text] Last Wednesday, in a secret move, the Civilian Administration appointed the Israeli Shlomo 'Amar as mayor of Ramallah to replace Brigadier General Moshe Biton who resigned from the position.

The candidacy of Khalil Musa Khalil was turned down in the discussions held by the political and military echelons because of the fact that he did not submit an official request for the appointment, although he had Jordan's support for it. The new appointment, which is arousing great dissatisfaction in the territories, was made with the knowledge of and in coordination with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and the office of the coordinator of activities in the territories. West Bank figures regard the appointment of an Israeli as mayor at this time as a sign that the administration is simply ignoring the situation in the area.

The new mayor of Ramallah is Shlomo 'Amar, a General Staff Headquarters Officer in charge of internal affairs in the Civilian Administration. 'Amar already embarked on his new post on Thursday. At the same time he will also continue working in his previous post in internal affairs.

Brig Gen Moshe Biton, who has been serving as an administration officer since 1967, was appointed mayor of Ramallah in 1982 after the dismissal of the Arab mayor, Karim Khalaf. He recently requested to be released from his post in order to devote his time to personal matters. About a year ago he was saved from an assassination attempt.

Last night Ramallah sources reported that it was the Arab administration staff who had demanded the appointment of a mayor, even an Israeli one, so as not to be accused of collaboration with the authorities. At the ceremony of appointing the mayor held last Wednesday the Arab administration staff demanded that either elections be held or the dismissed Arab council be reinstated.

Distribution of E. Jerusalem Papers Held Up

TA111013 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 86 p 3

[Report by Uri Nir]

[Text] The Civilian Administration yesterday held up the distribution of four East Jerusalem newspapers in the territories for the third time in 2 weeks.

The distribution of the *Al-Sha'b* newspaper was held up until the afternoon, and that of three others was held up until 0900. The Civilian Administration said the delay was because the papers did not follow the procedures for presenting material to the censors.

According to the administration, the distribution of *Al-Sha'b* was held up longer because it had published condemnations of Jordan by various West Bank elements without submitting them to the censorship board. Administration sources pointed out that the increased measures being taken recently against these newspapers is not the result of any policy, but of numerous deviations by the newspapers in submitting material for the censors' perusal.

East Jerusalem journalists yesterday expressed their objections to what they termed "the new repressive Israeli policy against the Palestinians' freedom of expression." Radwan Abu 'Ayyash, head of the West Bank Journalists Association, said yesterday that he was convinced that the latest moves against the Palestinian newspapers were part of a joint Israeli-Jordanian move. "The voice is that of Amman, while the work is that of Israel," he said. "Israel should not serve as a tool in the hands of any element, in particular when the matter affects its democratic values."

Hanna Sanyurah, the *Al-Fajr* editor whose newspaper was recently closed for 3 days because of censorship violations, said that the latest steps were undoubtedly part of a new policy. If this policy continues, Sanyurah said, the newspaper editors will consider approaching the High Court of Justice.

Peres on 'Achille Lauro', Terrorist Incident

TA101705 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has expressed regret at the fact that the terrorists who were sentenced in the *Achille Lauro* trial were not punished as they should have been for the murder of U.S. tourist Leon Klinghoffer.

On the terrorist action that was foiled [north of Rosh Haniqra], the prime minister told our correspondent David Essing that terrorism is an ongoing phenomenon, as are the steps we take. This time we paid a high price.

Shamir Rejects Gorbachev Call for Mideast Conference

TA101739 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has rejected Soviet leader Gorbachev's call for five permanent members of the UN Security Council to hold a conference on the Middle East. Speaking to reporters in Jerusalem, Shamir said Israel would not accept any imposed solutions. His statement followed remarks by French President Francois Mitterrand at a Moscow news conference, in which he said the Soviet leader had suggested that such an international conference be prepared by a committee of the permanent Security members.

Kimche Notes Cameroon Improving Relations

TA110901 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Jul 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] Cameroon has recently improved its relations with Israel and it now allows Israelis entry without visas.

This was disclosed by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche in a talk with the *Davar* correspondent. Kimche added that an Israeli school will shortly be established in Cameroon for the numerous Israelis living there, most of them employed by Israeli companies operating in Cameroon.

Israel maintains an interests office in Cameroon headed by a Foreign Ministry diplomat. According to the French magazine *Jeune Afrique*, Cameroon plans to resume its diplomatic relations with Israel soon, thus becoming the fourth African country to make such a move since relations were severed during the Yom Kippur War.

Zaire, Liberia, and the Ivory Coast have already resumed diplomatic relations with Israel.

ALGERIA

Beninese Foreign Minister Arrives 12 Jul

LD121304 Algiers APS in English 1045 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 12 Jul (APS) — Mr Frederic Affo, Benin foreign minister arrived today here. He was welcomed at the airport by Mr Mohamed Aberkane, vice-minister in charge of cooperation in the Foreign Ministry.

Received by Messaadia

LD121458 Algiers APS in English 1430 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 12 Jul (APS) — The head of the CC Permanent Secretariat, Mohamed Cherif Messaadia audienced Saturday here the Benin foreign affairs minister, Frederic Affo, who handed him a message of wishes of swift recovery to President Chadli Bendjedid from the Benin president, Mathieu Kerekou.

On this occasion, the two sides also dealt with a number of topical questions and the bilateral relations.

Messaadia Receives Officials, Wishes for Bendjedid

PLO's 'Arafat

LD091925 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, received Mr Yasir 'Arafat chairman of the PLO Executive Committee this afternoon. 'Arafat wanted to convey personally his wishes for recovery and good health to President Chadli Bendjedid on behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO.

PFLP's Rabbuh

LD122234 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau and and official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the FLN Central Committee this afternoon at the Central Committee headquarters received (?Yasir) 'Abd Rabbuh the assistant secretary general of the PFLP. [passage omitted]

Arab People's Congress Secretary

LD132156 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Brother Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, member of the Political Bureau in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, received this afternoon at the central headquarters of the party, Mr Umar al-Hamadi, secretary general of the Arab People's Congress, with the attendance of the two members of the Permanent Secretariat, brother Sadek Zouaten in charge of the Council of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples, and Brother Larbi Zbiri in charge of studies and analyses. The Arab situation in particular, and a number of current international issues were the axis of the discussion which was held during this meeting.

Mr al-Hamidi had a message, on behalf of the Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress, of wishes for a swift recovery and good health for President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Republic and secretary general of the FLN.

Libyan Envoy

LD121219 Algiers APS in English 1020 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Algiers, 12/07/86 (APS) — Mr Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, Politburo member, head of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee audienced here Mr Omar Ichkal [name as received], secretary of the Bureau of People's Congress and of the Libyan Jamahiriyah who is here as a special envoy and bearing a message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution.

In his message, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi wished on behalf of the Libyan people good health and swift recovery for President Chadli Bendjedid.

LIBYA

JANA Editor on 'Unusual Movement' by U.S. Forces

LD112347 Tripoli JANA in English 1900 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 11 Jul (JANA) — Informed diplomatic sources have revealed the existence of unusual movement by U.S. forces in the Mediterranean and the U.S. military bases in southern Europe.

These sources have pointed out that the U.S. war department has moved new nuclear missiles to the Comiso base and a number of early warning AWACS planes are from the FRG to the Mediterranean, and is also landing a number of B-52 bombers at the Mildenhall base in Britain.

These sources added that they have seen three military transport planes transferred from Crighton, in the U.S. aircraft carrier Britain, to the Sigonilla base in Italy.

The JANA political editor commented on this unusual movement of U.S. forces in the Mediterranean. He said: The administration of the child-killer Reagan which has gone on the rampage continues its hostile policy which is geared to transforming West Europe and the Mediterranean into a theater of war and playing with fire and risking the life of mankind at a time when the U.S. Administration is making sure that the United States is turned into an area which enjoys complete security and is safe from the evils of a nuclear inferno.

The JANA political editor added: The recent escalation of the U.S. unjustified presence in the Mediterranean confirms the hostile intentions harbored by the Washington Government toward the nations of the region who have been demanding daily

that their governments opt out of the U.S. nuclear danger which seeks the destruction of the area and its civilisations.

The JANA political editor recalled the angry demonstrations staged by the West European peoples and their constant protests and call for the need to liberate their countries of U.S. hegemony and the liquidation of the U.S. military presence and the nuclear inferno this presence brings with it, which constitutes a certain danger of annihilation to these peaceful nations. The appeals of the masses during their intellectual and political protestations recently in Greece and Malta centered on calls to peace and stability in the Mediterranean and on affirming friendship among the nations of this region through exchanges of trade, culture and sciences.

The JANA political editor affirmed that good and peace-loving people fully realize these hostile U.S. intentions and daily expose to world public opinion the political stands which are based on selfish interests.

The JANA political editor observed that the administration of the child-killer Reagan is indifferent to these issues, which are important to peace and the safety of the area and the positive developments they have on the future of cultural and trade relations. He affirmed that America, by disregarding these issues, is driven in its folly to tampering with the destiny of people in Europe and the Mediterranean and placing their future in the hands of the devil.

The JANA political editor explained: All this cannot be explained other than playing with fire and being a constant call for the destructive war raised by the administration of the child-killer Reagan, a war that exposes mankind to the fire of nuclear inferno and the destruction of its civilization and turning mankind into ashes. This is the logic of the terrorist Reagan's America which has turned West Europe and the Mediterranean into an unbearable hell while it makes sure that no harm whatsover comes to the skyscrapers in New York.

Missile Units Begin Maneuvers in Gulf of Sidra 12 Jul

LD121257 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 1230 GMT 12 86

[Text] JANA has learned that a large-scale firing exercise including missile units is being held in the Gulf of Sidra today until 14 July. Both mobile and stationary naval targets will be used.

'All' Targets Reported Hit

LD131006 Tripoli JANA in English 0921 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidaa 7, Shahr Nasir 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The first phase of the massive firing began yesterday. All targets were hit.

Italian Navy Reportedly on Alert

LD131926 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] The Italian naval forces command announced yesterday the state of readiness in all its naval units. The Italian Government radio stated in its newscasts yesterday morning that this measure came following the announcement of the Great Jamahiriyah of the start of the first stage of the huge live firing with missiles in the Gulf of Sidra.

Giovanni Spadolini expressed his anxiety about the starting of the huge Libyan maneuvers — in the Gulf of Sidra. In a statement he made yesterday at an inauguration ceremony of a new military cargo ship, Spadolini pointed out the desire of Italy to safeguard and protect its territories, especially the islands.

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives DPRK Economic Affairs Minister

LD131547 Tripoli JANA in English 1432 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, Dulqidaa 7, Shahr Nasser 13, *Jamahiriyah News Agency* — The leader of the revolution yesterday received the minister of external economic affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting took place at the office of the leader of the revolution, in which he used to receive heads of state, official and popular delegations at the command headquarters of Bab al-Aziziya camp, amidst the debris caused by the American Atlantic barbaric aggression.

The Korean minister paid a visit to the residence of the leader and the command headquarters to see the effects of aggression. He insisted on not seating down amidst the debris and stood in respect for this site.

The Korean minister expressed his deep regret towards the damage and destruction caused by the aggression carried out by a superpower against the life of the leader and the command headquarters.

The Korean minister conveyed the support of his country and party spearheaded by great President Kim Il-song for the Libyan Arab people against imperialism. He reaffirmed the importance of friendship linking the two friendly peoples pointing in particular, to the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed during the visit of the leader of the revolution to Korea in 1982.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

LD132123 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1840 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 13 Nasir Jul (JANA) — The minutes of an agreement of cooperation in the trade and economic fields between the Great Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the DPRK were signed in Tripoli this evening.

The minutes of the agreement which were signed by the secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Trade and Mr Chong Song-nam, DPRK minister of external economic

affairs, include cooperation in the economic and trade fields and emphasis on the increase and development of the relations of joint cooperation serving the common objectives and interests of the two friendly peoples. [passage omitted]

Al-Qadhdhafi Receives Senegal's Foreign Minister

LD131915 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Today the brother leader of the revolution received Ibrahima Fall, the foreign minister of Senegal, who handed to him a handwritten message from Senegalese President Abdou Diuouf. The Senegalese minister also visited the house of the brother leader where he acquainted himself with the traces of the barbaric American-NATO aggression. The Senegalese minister expressed his strong denunciation of this horrible crime which was aimed at the person of the brother leader and resulted in the martyrdom of tens of women, old people, and children.

The Senegalese minister saluted the steadfastness of the Libyan Arab people under the leadership of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the leader of triumph and challenge in the resistance against U.S. imperialism and its allies.

JANA on 'Imperialist-Zionist Aim' of Bush Arab Tour

LD131646 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1440 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Tripoli, 13 Jul (JANA) — It has been announced in Washington that George Bush, the deputy of the Mosad agent, and rabid dog Reagan will go on a tour of the Arab area at the end of the current month.

The JANA editor commented on this dubious tour by Bush and said: Successive U.S. Administrations have gotten us used to the fact that when they send a U.S. official to the Arab area, it means the officials carry in pouch (?devilish) plans that seek to impose the capitulationist solutions and the liquidation of the Palestinian issue on the Arabs and sneaking in their imperialist aims which seek the control and domination of the area and its resources and strengthening Zionist occupation of Palestine and fulfilling the Zionist dream of expanding at the expense of the Arab nation.

Successive American visits to the area from the visit of Nixon which resulted in the agreement of disgrace and humiliation at Camp David to the shuttle diplomacy of the Jew Kissinger, who put forward several plans seeking the subjugation and surrender of the Arabs, are all visits that seek this imperialist-Zionist aim.

The last of the actions taken by the administration of Mosad's agent Reagan to support what it called the peace process in the area were massing up the fleets and forces, using the NATO countries, and carrying out an American/Atlantic barbaric and unsuccessful aggression against the Great al-Jamahiriyah on 15 April. Also one should add the provocative and hostile repeated American campaigns against fraternal Syria and the Iranian revolution. Both of these reject imperialist American/Zionist plots, and they stand up to them.

Students Tour Damage of U.S. Bombing Raid

LD132153 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Tripoli, 13 Jul (JANA) — Students of the Armed People's College [Kulliyyat al-Sha'b al-Musallah] today made a tour during which they inspected the effects of the barbaric U.S.-NATO raid on the house of brother the leader of the revolution. The students reaffirmed their determination to confront U.S. imperialism and NATO and abort all their miserable plots which aim at harming the giant gains achieved by the Great al-Fatih Revolution for the Libyan Arab people. They stressed their constant readiness to offer their lives as sacrifice for the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution, leader of triumph and defiance. [passage omitted]

MOROCCO

AFP: Moroccan's Death Linked to Chernobyl Accident

HK120446 Hong Kong AFP in English 0336 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Rabat, July 12 (AFP) — A Moroccan doing nuclear studies in the Soviet Union has died "following the explosion" at the Chernobyl power station, the opposition Socialist Union Party's paper reported here Friday.

It said the body of Abdessalam Chicha had been brought back on Thursday to Casablanca airport to be taken to Fes for burial.

The newspaper said after its report appeared that it had no further details, in particular regarding the nature and conditions of the victim's studies or the circumstances of his death.

Inquiries by AFP established that a corpse from the Soviet Union had been delivered at Casablanca airport on Thursday, but it was identified as the body of Samir Tchich. There was also confirmation that "a body from the Soviet Union" had been buried at Fes.

No further information was available from the airport authorities, Fes Municipality, the Moroccan Government or the Soviet Embassy here.

If fully confirmed, it would be the first known death of a foreigner to result from the Chernobyl radiation disaster on April 26.

SUDAN

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives in Khartoum 12 Jul

JN121726 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1716 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jul (SUNA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Khartoum from Baghdad this evening on an official visit to the country. He will meet with senior government officials and review the latest developments in the Palestinian situation.

He was welcomed at the airport by Muhammad al-Hasan 'Abdallah, State Council member; Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and Abu

Raja'i, PLO representative in Khartoum. 'Arafat made a press statement in which he touched on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and the closure of PLO offices in Jordan.

'Arafat on Ties With Jordan
JN121826 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, 12 Jul (SUNA) — Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat says that his visit to Sudan falls within the framework of the strong relations that link him to the Sudanese people and government. He described these relations as distinguished and characterized by discussing all issues of concern to the Arab nation, the challenges that face Palestinian and Sudanese issues, as well as all issues that concern the free and honorable people in the world and nonaligned countries. Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] indicated that these numerous and diverse issues confirm the strong relations between the Sudanese and Palestinian peoples.

Regarding the closure of PLO offices in Jordan, 'Arafat, who arrived in Khartoum today on an official visit to the country, said: We expected this from the moment the Jordanian regime decided to halt Palestinian-Jordanian cooperation. It recently became evident from the great welcome expressed by the political and military leaders in the Zionist entity. Abu 'Ammar added that this Jordanian decision came in implementation of the U.S.-Israeli pressure to abort any Arab meeting, whether between two countries or trends. He indicated that this pressure aims to divide our Arab nation.

'Arafat added: Our stand in this regard is clear and is based on PNC resolutions and Palestinian-Jordanian relations. He described these relations as firm strategic and historic relations. He said: These relations will not be affected by this or that decision. We will continue to eagerly appreciate this relationship between the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples.

Islamic Front, SPLM Delegations Meet in London
JN111025 Khartoum SUNA in English 1010 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 11, (SUNA) — The National Islamic Front yesterday announced it opened dialogue with the SPLM.

A delegation from the Front headed by the Front's Secretary General Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi met on the end of June in London a delegation form the SPLM, according to a press release issued by the Front yesterday.

The meeting covered all relevant political issues particularly the question of Arabism and Africanism, partisan structure, the constitutional system, Islamization and secularism, application of Shari'ah laws and means of ensuring peace, said the release.

The meeting, the Front said, had been an opportunity for both sides to exchange views on the issues of question.

It appeared that views are identical regarding certain questions, are not completely different towards others and cited those questions that require further negotiations, it said.

The Front announced that arrangements have been taken to continue contacts with both sides in a bid to create a frank, tolerant and open approach towards settling questions that hampered the country's progress since attaining independence.

Al-Mahdi Soviet Visit Postponed to 15 Aug
JN131106 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 13 (SUNA) — The declared visit of Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi to the Soviet Union has been postponed to next August 15 instead of current July 19 in response to a request made by the Soviet side, mouth piece newspaper *Sawt al-Ummah* reported in its today's issue.

It is to be recalled that the invitation for visiting the Soviet Union has previously been extended to the outgoing transitional government.

Al-Mahdi, Chevron Officials View Operations
JN111040 Khartoum SUNA in English 1014 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 11, (SUNA) — Premier al-Sadiq al-Mahdi Thursday reviewed with a delegation of Chevron Overseas the company's prospection operations in the country.

Following the meeting, Chevron President Mr John Cilkoks told reporters that they emphasized to Al-Mahdi the company's determination to continue its investment operations in the Sudan.

He expressed hope that the causes that led the company to suspend its operations in Sudan would be removed. He commended the efforts being exerted by the democratic government to reach a peaceful solution in south Sudan with a view to restoring stability to the area.

Beside Mr Cilkoks, the delegation comprised chairman of African section at Chevron Overseas and Chevron Sudan director.

On the other hand Sudan and Chevron oil company's joint statement will be announced during the upcoming two days implying the result of talks held between them on oil prospection in the country, Energy and Mining Minister Adam Madibu announced today.

All oil prospection agreements signed with Chevron or any other oil company will be reconsidered in light of studies conducted recently on these agreements, he added.

Oil Prospecting To Continue
JN131736 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] Khartoum, July 13 (SUNA) — The Sudanese Government and Chevron Oil Company have agreed reconsidering the agreements signed between them in accordance with the changes in the sphere of petroleum and the government policies. A communique issued here today following the end of the round [of] talks between the Sudanese officials and Chevron Oil Company

delegates reaffirmed that Chevron will continue prospection of oil in Sudan.

The two sides will lay down a programme on the additional prospection and a joint committee will follow up the execution of the agreement, the communique said.

Chevron Company, the communique said, had recently stopped its activities for technical reasons, adding that the company will preserve friendly and economic relations with Sudan. "The company will not intervene in the Sudanese policies," the communique said, pointing out that the company is seeking the two sides' economic benefit.

Chevron Oil Company delegates arrived here last week on several-day visit during which they met with Premier Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, Minister of Finance and Economic Planning Bashir 'Umar, and Minister of Energy and Mining Adam Musa Madibu.

Internal Revolt in Government Army Barracks Reported
EA121517 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Reports reaching Radio SPLA from Torit say that an internal revolt in the government army barracks in Torit, led by Corporal Johnson Oliha, has occurred. the clashes that ensued led to the killing of Lieutenant Colonel PSC [initials as heard] (Abu al-Rish) and two other officers with the rank of major, but whose names have not yet been made available. Many other soldiers loyal to the regime in Khartoum were also wounded in the course of the revolt. Cpl Johnson Oliha himself paid the ultimate hero's price with his own life and the SPLM-SPLA political-military high command has posthumously promoted him to the rank of lieutenant martyr in recognition of his noble sacrifice. On the occasion of this heroic deed, the SPLM-SPLA political-military high command congratulates all the gallant patriots who participated in this nationalistic act.

SPLA Inflicts 'Heavy Casualties' in Gogrial Attack
EA111603 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Twik Twik Battalion Task Force under the command of Captain Philip Ajak carried out another raid and shelling of Gogrial Army garrison on the morning of 8 July 1986.

Reports from Gogrial say that the operation, which began at 0845, resulted in the infliction of heavy casualties on enemy personnel and material, including the complete destruction of the Army commander's house that had previously belonged to the assistant commissioner of Gogrial and two enemy trenches at the former veterinary department which now houses the enemy's barracks. Our correspondent in Gogrial says more details of the operation will be made available soon. [passage omitted]

WESTERN SAHARA

Communique Reports 10 Moroccan Troops Killed
LD121456 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1200 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] In a Saharan attack in (Farsia) against the 46th Moroccan Infantry Batallion, 10 soldiers were killed and all the military equipment was destroyed. This is reported in communique issued by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic.

KENYA

Withdrawal From Commonwealth Games Announced

EA121055 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi announced today that Kenya will not participate in the forthcoming Commonwealth Games because of Britain's refusal to impose economic sanctions against South Africa. He pointed out in a statement that this refusal by Britain militated against the strong wishes of the majority of African states. The president pointed out that the decision by Britain to ignore the feelings of the African states did not serve to strengthen the Commonwealth.

President Moi also noted that the inclusion in the British team of sportsmen and women who have had sporting links with South Africa made Kenya's case of nonparticipation in the forthcoming games even stronger. Kenya's policy against the oppressive Pretoria regime is explicit, said the president, adding that Kenya's nonparticipation in the games was in protest against the British stance which essentially condones the South African regime.

TANZANIA

Withdrawal From Commonwealth Games Confirmed

EA131122 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1000 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] A report just received in our newsroom says that Tanzania has become the fifth country to announce that it will not participate in the Commonwealth games to be held in Edinburgh due to Britain's failure to impose sanctions on South Africa.

Foreign Ministry Statement Cited

EA131408 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1300 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] A government statement issued by the Foreign Ministry today said the decision [to withdraw from the Commonwealth games] was made in view of Britain's action in ignoring the prevailing situation and the developments of the liberation struggle in southern Africa. The statement said the Tanzanian Government had expected that after the report of the 7-man Eminent Persons Group appointed at the Commonwealth summit in Nassau, Bahamas, last year calling for more sanctions to be applied, Britain would have complied so as to stop further bloodshed; instead, it became the first to oppose sanctions against that regime.

The statement added that it is regrettable that Britain is not only opposing the imposition of sanctions against South Africa but is also in the forefront in persuading other nations against implementing measures that may bring pressure to bear on that regime, as it did at the recent EEC meeting.

Many other African nations are expected to boycott the games including the Frontline States in the liberation of southern africa — Zambia, Botswana, and Zimbabwe.

Ugandan Leader Thanks Tanzania for Help

EA122029 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda has paid tribute to Tanzanians for their contribution in the liberation of Uganda from the fascist rule of Idi Amin. Addressing hundreds of Tanzanians, including party and government leaders, at the Diamond Jubilee Hall in Dar es Salaam this afternoon, the Ugandan leader said the sacrifices made by Tanzanians to defeat Idi Amin will never be forgotten by the people of Uganda. Mr Museveni praised the Tanzanian leadership for its correct political line with the liberation of Africa as its main target. He called for a strong unity between Tanzania and Uganda and warned the people of the two countries to be vigilant with group politics which he said was the main problem that has caused instability in his country. Mr Museveni said the former leaders of Uganda used the politics of divide and rule by using religious and tribal groupings in the country.

UGANDA

Commonwealth Games Withdrawal Announced

NC111826 Paris AFP in English 1801 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Kampala, July 11 (AFP) — The Ugandan Government has joined Nigeria and Ghana in announcing the withdrawal of their team for the Commonwealth games in Edinburgh, Scotland, from July 24 to August 2.

The move was in protest at Britain's refusal to join in the call for sanctions against South Africa, a Ugandan Foreign Ministry statement said here on Friday.

The British Government's stand against economic sanctions against South Africa was "not acceptable," the statement added.

Uganda was due to send a team of eight boxers and three athletes to the games.

On Wednesday both Nigeria and Ghana announced the withdrawal of their teams, apparently as a reaction to Britain's failure to impose trade sanctions on South Africa. Another issue is believed to be the inclusion in the England team of two South African-born athletes, runner Zola Budd and swimmer Annette Cowley.

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Says RSA Attack 'Imminent'

MB111659 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Dr Gaositwe Chiepe, announced today that another attack on Botswana by South Africa was imminent and appealed to the nation to remain calm but purposeful.

Addressing parliament this afternoon, Dr Chiepe said that in the past 2 weeks we have been receiving a spate of accusations from Pretoria which indicates that they are preparing yet another attack. She said that it was clear that one of the objectives ofthe attacks was to destabilize our country and destroy our democracy. Dr Chiepe said our democracy and stability, next door to the conflict and chaos brought about by aprartheid, are a source of discontent and irritation to the present order in South Africa.

The minister stressed that Botswana had always pursued a policy of peaceful coexistence with South Africa and had even gone out of its way to hold security talks with that country. Therefore, she said, South Africa's acts of aggression against Botswana call in question that country's sincerity and good faith in holding such talks with Botswana. Botswana, she added, had fallen victim to repeated acts of aggression by South Africa, despite Botswana having made it clear to that country that [word indistinct] and the international community its willingness to discuss security matters with Pretoria.

Dr Chiepe said there was no way that a housing complex can be mistaken for a military base during the raid [words indistinct] attack on Mogaditshane. To add insult to injury, the Botswana Defense Force barracks were attacked, leaving one soldier wounded, she said. She told parliament that attacks on the three Frontline States of Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe undermined efforts to seek a peaceful solution to the problems of South Africa and the region in general. Dr Chiepe also addressed the house on the Namibian question and the recent special session of the UN General Assembly on Africa's economic problems.

MOZAMBIQUE

MNR Leader Fernandes Resigns; Group Split

AU111309 Paris AFP in English 1304 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Lisbon, July 11 (AFP) — Evo Fernandes, secretary-general of the rightwing Mozambique National Resistance (MNR) rebel group, has resigned his post in a bid to end months of speculation about a divisive split in the movement, a spokesman for the group said here Friday [11 July]. Jorge Correia said the decision to move Mr. Fernandes, 42, from his Lisbon-based post as secretary-general to head an office of studies, was designed to "end repeated rumours that he is the leader of a Portuguese faction within the MNR." [passage omitted]

BBC Interviews Spokesman

MB111641 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 11 Jul 86

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a major shakeup in the top ranks of the Mozambique resistance rebel movement, also known as Renamo, which is fighting the Frelimo government in Mozambique. Renamo's spokesman in Lisbon, Jorge Correia, announced today that the movement's secretary general, Evo Fernandes, has been demoted from the post and the post abolished. The decision was taken by the movement's president, Afonso Dhlakama. The move comes at a time of speculation that Renamo's leadership is split between those wanting to talk to Frelimo and those opposed to negotiation. On the line to Lisbon, Robin White asks Jorge Correia why Dhlakama had demoted Fernandes.

[Begin recording] [Correia] Mr Dhlakama wants to show that there is only one Renamo and who is the leader in Renamo is Mr Dhlakama, not Mr Fernandes (?or anybody else), and with this decision, we have shown to the open world, we are prepared to negotiate with Frelimo.

[White] Was Evo Fernandes trying to take over the leadership of your movement?
[Correia] Never, never. [Words indistinct] but now we don't need more a secretary general and in a tactical decision, we finished with all the propaganda against us, because, I think, you know very well there are some people who talk about Portuguese connection or Renamo is Mr Fernandes.[sentence as heard] There is only one Renamo. There is no anyone with Portuguese connection. There is no Mr Fernandes' Renamo. There is only one Renamo, one Renamo of Mr Dhlakama.

[White] Now, you talk about the possibility of negotiations with the Frelimo government. There is some speculation that Evo Fernandes is against any talks with Frelimo and Mr Dhlakama wants to start talks with Frelimo.
[Correia] No, never, who decides to talk or not talk is only Mr Dhlakama and Mr Fernandes, he was a spokesman of Mr Dhlakama in the exterior. What happens is we are always prepared to talk with Frelimo.

[White] But, has Mr Fernandes become a hardliner? Is he against having any talks with Frelimo?
[Correia] There is many, many intellectuals in our organization who then have (?their) opinion and Mr Fernandes, everybody says he is the hardliner of Renamo, but who decides to talk or not talk is Mr Dhlakama.

[White] Are there now going to be talks with Frelimo?
[Correia] If Frelimo accepts our conditions, we are always prepared to talk with them. There is always one problem. We want to democratize our country. If Frelimo accepts the democracy, we start the talks. [end recording]

Maputo: Frontline State Leaders Plan 18 July Meeting

MB130700 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Leader of the six African Frontline States are to hold a summit meeting in the Zimbabwean capital, Harare, next Friday [18 July]. A spokesman for the Zimbabwean Foreign Ministry said the leaders will discuss recent developments in southern Africa. One subject in the agenda is expected to be the refusal of Britain, West Germany, Portugal, and some other Western countries to impose sanctions against South Africa. The spokesman said it was likely that the leaders will also discuss whether Botswana, Tanzania, Zambia, and Zimbabwe should remain members of the Commonwealth. The Frontline States are Mozambique, Botswana, Angola, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania.

Howe Comments on Mission Before Departure

MB111320 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 11 Jul 86

[From the "Indaba" program]

[Excerpt] The British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, has ended his visit to three African countries — Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. He left Maputo about half an hour ago and before he left, he spoke to reporters at the airport about his mission on behalf of the European Community.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] You are here to try to convince southern Africa, to try to convince people, that you are serious about wanting change in South Africa and that your way was the best way. How successful have you been in persuading them on that?
[Howe] I have had some success and particularly in emphasizing that this isn't my way. It's the way that the European Community wants to see, we all want to see, apartheid brought to an end quickly, soon.

[Reporter] Do you believe that it [word indistinct] will have to be more quickly?
[Howe] That can be achieved [more] by dialogue than by the prospects of violence and confrontation, but I think that everyone I have seen understands the sincerity of our commitment to that objective. There is not an universal agreement about how best to go about it. I hope there is a wider understanding. That's why I am on this particular mission.

[Reporter] You didn't seem to have an awful lot of success in persuading Mr Robert Mugabe, in particular.
[Howe] No, we had a very direct and friendly exchange of views, an intensive exchange. There is no (?point in concealing) that. He has, however, in the past given his support to the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group. My mission is backed by the European Community and I hope as the days and weeks pass he will come to appreciate the [word indistinct] of our purpose. I shall be going to South Africa, understanding their point of view, recognizing they have made some changes, [words indistinct] recognizing that their president has said that apartheid is outmoded [words indistinct], and I shall be going with the support of the major industrial countries, urging them to free Nelson Mandela and the other imprisoned leaders, unban the political parties, reach out for change in South Africa with the consent of all the peoples of South Africa. They have got to do that, but sometimes [words indistinct]. I hope very much that this mission helps to persuade them in that direction, sooner rather than later.

[Reporter] Have you also had undertakings from President Machel and from perhaps President Kaunda also that they will use their good offices with the ANC to get them to enter into negotiations?
[Howe] [Passage omitted] I can certainly say that they have given me their goodwill and understanding and support. I believe that if the mission is to achieve all I want to achieve, then it is the result (?of my trip) I will meet the representatives of the ANC at same stage in the mission because the case for dialogue is a case that should prevail in all directions. That's why I am here.

[Reporter] But on the basis of your soundings in the three capitals you have visited on this trip, do you think that you are going to go to South Africa later this month with a kind of equipment you need to start real negotiations?
[Howe] I think I should be better equipped now than I was a week ago. I hope I shall be better equipped the time I go than I am now. It is a gradual, progressive, patient progress and I am determined to keep at it with all the patience and energy and enthusiasm I can command.

[Reporter] You weren't entirely 100 percent optimistic, presumably, when you started. Are you a little bit more optimistic now?
[Howe] I think I remain always filled with a cautious hope. It's very, very difficult. The problem of South Africa is historic in its duration, formidable in its scale, so nobody, except a very arrogant man indeed would say: I have got the answer. I am determined to do all I can for the 12 European countries and I must [words indistinct] to see if we can find a way through.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Minister. [end recording]

SOUTH AFRICA

Government Said Considering Calling Elections

MB130825 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 13 Jul 86 p. 2

[David Breier, political correspondent]

[Text] Political parties reported this week that the government is wrestling with the dilemma of whether to call an election or a referendum to win back its white mandate — as more than five years have elapsed since the last white general election.

President P.W. Botha could choose the National Party's [NP] federal congress in Durban on August 12 and 13 to make an announcement on a poll.

But Nationalist sources said the NP's federal congress is more likely to be a "consolidating process" in which the latest Government policy on including blacks on a National Statutory Council is discussed.

However, both the right-wing parties on the one hand and the Progressive Federal Party [PFP] on the other, are gearing themselves for either an election or referendum.

And there are growing signs that the Government is preparing for one or the other.

President Botha recently undertook to hold either an election or referendum if black were brought into Government.

The last white general election was held in April 1981 — more than five years ago. In terms of both the old constitution and the new one, elections must be held at least every five years.

The Government managed to cling to power without an election through a cunning constitutional device.

When coloureds and Indians fought elections and were brought into the new tricameral Parliament in 1984, the Government declared that date to be the opening of the new Parliament — and thus elections need to be held within five years of that date, meaning the end of 1989 at the latest.

President Botha and his minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, have been drumming up a "back to the laager" hysteria by challenging the world to impose sanctions.

It could be exploited in either an election or a referendum.

A referendum would be less risky and more convenient as the voters' rolls are hopelessly out of date and a new delimitation is due.

The question in the referendum could involve the inclusion of blacks at central government level.

The PFP is inclined to think the Government favours a referendum rather than an election and party sources say the PFP has already decided what to do in a referendum — it will not participate.

The rightwing parties are more inclined to expect an election.

Even though the rolls are out of date and a delimitation is due, President Botha might decide that the current emotional climate is right for the NP.

A new delimitation will give more white seats to the Transvaal which is rightwing territory. It might therefore suit the Nats to hold an election shortly before a new delimitation can take place.

Nationalists Deny P.W. Botha Planning Resignation
MB111727 Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jul 86 pp 1, 2

[By Brian Stuart]

[Excerpt] Cape Town. — Rumours that Mr P.W. Botha may stand down as State President with the calling of a new general election have been firmly scotched in National Party circles.

While there remains the possibility of a general election for the House of Assembly, *The Citizen* was told yesterday Mr Botha had no intention of relinquishing office at "such a crucial stage in the reform process".

The White electorate last went to the polls in a general election for the House of Assembly in 1981, and the Conservative Party has consistently claimed that the Government's five-year mandate has expired.

Mr Botha has indicated that White elections were postponed to 1989 to bring the terms of office of the House of Assembly into line with that of the other two Houses of Parliament, for which elections were held in 1984.

He would be reluctant to change the system by invoking that clause of the constitution enabling him to disband one House, but not the others.

It is generally agreed it would not suit political parties in the House of Representatives and House of Delegates to hold new elections at present.

National Party sources said the parties' representation was basically unchanged since 1981 — "and a lot has happened since then". There are elements in the party which would like to see some renewal from within.

A general election would result in nomination fights in many constituencies with an infusion of younger members from among the ranks of former members of the provincial councils.

Opposition political parties are geared for a possible election but do not believe it likely this year.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the Conservative Party [CP], said speculation varied from week to week. Since last year the CP membership in constituency organisations had been prepared for the possibility of an election.

"We know we are a strong party and we can only improve our position," Dr Treurnicht said.

Mr Neil Ross, national director of the Progressive Federal Party, said he did not believe an election was imminent.

However, the PFP had a system of updating it's "election gameplan" every six months, identifying the seats it would contest in the event of an election.

Speculation that an election might be held in October or November appears to have been rekindled by the fact that the National Party will hold a federal congress in Durban on August 12 and 13.

A decision about a general election or a referendum could be taken at this congress.

There have also been persistent rumours that Mr Botha may wish to stand down, having achieved the repeal of many discriminatory laws,and leave his successor to build what he has

described as a "new South Africa".

NP circles in Cape Town and Pretoria said yesterday this was pure "wishful thinking" on the part of Mr Botha's opponents.

The CP and the PFP also told *The Citizen* they did not foresee Mr Botha standing down in the immediate future. [passage omitted]

Union Court Action Seeks Emergency's Nullification

MB141200 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1139 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 14, SAPA — An urgent application asking that the state of emergency be nullified began before a full bench in the Supreme Court, Durban, today. The Metal and Allied Workers Union [MAWU], together with the wife of one of its detained members, Mrs Dudu Mchunu, has brought the application against the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, and the government.

The union is seeking an order declaring the state of emergency, imposed from midnight on June 11, to be without cause and effect from June 26 on the grounds that the emergency announcement was irregular. The union is also seeking the release of everyone detained in terms of the emergency regulations, including six of its own members.

Mr Ismail Mahomed SC, [Senior Counsel] appearing for MAWU, argued today before a packed courtroom that in terms of the Public Safety Act of 1953 the emergency announcement should have been tabled in all three houses of Parliament within 14 days of June 11. It had therefore become invalid from June 26. He also argued that the relevant legislation empowered the state president to promulgate emergency regulations only after a state of emergency had been declared. Mr Mahomed said that because the state of emergency and the security regulations pertaining to the emergency had been announced simultaneously, the regulations had been void from the outset.

One of the three judges hearing the application, Mr Justice J.M. Didcott, asked Mr Mahomed what the courts could do if the order were granted and the state president reimposed the state of emergency. Mr Mahomed said he would deal with the question at a later stage. he application is being heard by Mr Justice M.E. Kumleben, Mr Justice Didcott and Mr Justice P.W. Thirion.

P.W. Botha Issues Proclamation on Black Schooling

MB131136 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text]The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, issued a proclamation this morning in a special Government Gazette in respect of attendance at black schools, which reopen tomorrow.

In terms of the proclamation, no pupil may receive instruction at a school falling under the department of educationand training unless he or she is enrolled at that school. This applies even to pupils who may have enrolled already for the present school year.

Children who want to attend school must therefore apply to be enrolled tomorrow. In terms of the proclamation, the director general of the Department of education and Training or an authorized official may without giving reason refuse to enrol someone, or may admit a pupil subject to certain conditions.

Pupils enrolling in terms of the regulations will be assigned to a class or standard according to their previous academic records. A pupil refusing to accept the decision to place him in a particular class will be deemed to have left the school of his own free will.

No interdicts may be issued against any decision taken in terms of these regulations.

Pretoria Students Return

MB140818 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0731 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Pretoria, July 14, SAPA — First reports from Pretoria's Atteridgeville township high schools this morning indicated most pupils were returning to classes. The situation was "quite normal" at some schools, a SAPA correspondent reported. At other schools, pupils were present but had not yet entered classrooms.[passage omitted] Shortly after 9am, SAPA's correspondent in Atteridgeville reported the situation normal at the Flavius Mareka High School, but said that at D.H. Peta High School pupils were milling around on the premises and not yet in their classrooms.

Pupils were "trickling back" to their classrooms at the Saulridge, Pelindabe and Hofmeyer High Schools. Security forces maintained a discreet presence at some distance from most of the schools.

Umtata: Worker Stayaway Appears Unsuccessful

MB141034 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] An expected stayaway by African workers appears not to have materialized. Although bus services were withdrawn from Alexandra, north of Johannesburg, many workers are said to have turned up for work in the city. Some workers reported attempts to prevent them going to work.

Trains 75 Percent Full

MB140554 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Our transport reporter says most early suburban trains transporting black commuters are between 75 and 80 percent full. Trains from Soweto are about 70 percent full and those from the East Rand about 80 percent full.

COSATU's Barayi Released

MB141317 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Excerpts] The COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] call for a day of action appears to have drawn a varied response from African workers. [passage omitted]

The goldmines were unaffected by the call, following the release of the National Union of Mineworkers vice president, Elijah Barayi, from detention. Four collieries are believed to have been hit by protest strikes and industry in Port Elizabeth has been badly affected. Workers who had initially turned up for work went home later in the morning, for fear of reprisals at home. [passage omitted] Frans Kruger has details of the situation in East London.

[Kruger] Employers organizations reported what they called a patchy stayaway in East London. Some firms had to close for the day, while others were not affected at all. In some cases, workers went to work, but returned home during the morning. Some reports put the average figures in the city at 50 to 60 percent of workers absent. The stayaway seems largely centered on Duncan Village, where incidents of violence this morning forced the withdrawal of buses. The Department of Education and Training, meanwhile, said schools in the township have been hit by a complete stayaway.

'Liberal' Cities Group Areas Abolition 'Guinea Pigs'

MB130838 Johannnesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 13 Jul

[David] Breier, political correspondent]
[Excerpt] The Government intends to use South Africa's most liberal municipalities as guinea pigs to test the effects of abolishing racial group areas.

A policy of local option now appears to be on the cards. Because of this, Cape Town said this week that it would be prepared to become the first city in South Africa to scrap group areas apartheid in its suburbs if local option was allowed.

"Cape Town will be the first municipality to get rid of group areas," the city's Mayor Mr Leon Markovitz, told *The Sunday Star*.

He said the Act should be abolished altogether. He had no doubt the act would be changed sooner or later and people would be free to live where they wished.

Mr Markovitz said he had recently told President P.W. Botha he should use Cape Town as a guinea pig to test the scrapping of group areas.[passage omitted]

Local option will mean in practice that liberal cities and towns such as Cape Town, East London, Sandton and possibly Port Elizabeth and Durban, which have a strong Progressive Federal Party presence at local level, will be allowed to abolish forced suburban segregation.

But the vast bulk of white-controlled municipalities will probably retain the apartheid status quo in their towns and cities, according to the sources.

The Government plan is to put the onus for suburban mixing on liberal municipalities through a system of local option.

This idea is now emerging as the President's Council reaches the most crucial state in drawing up its recommendations on the Group Areas Act, one of South Africa's remaining apartheid laws.

Coloured and Indian members of the President's Council are still to be convinced that a piecemeal phasing out of group areas apartheid on a local option basis, is good enough But even if they refuse to sign such a recommendation, the National Party has a majority on the council which it can use to force through any recommendation.

The President's Council constitutional committee report on group areas is now not expected to be completed in time for the NP's federal congress in August. It could, however, be ready by September or October. This would mean it would be too late to become law this year.

PFP: 3,867 Confirmed 'Disappeared' During Emergency

MB130515 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1225 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, July 12, SAPA — In the first month of the emergency, 3,867 people have been confirmed as having "disappeared" the national director of the Progressive Federal Party Mr Neil Ross said yesterday.

This figure included those who had "reappeared" or had been released from detention, but the actual figure of those who have disappeared is thought to be far higher, he said, citing an under-estimation of 57 per cent during the last emergency. Mr Ross said the PFP had consolidated their lists of those who have disappeared with other monitoring organisations country-wide. He said that only about eight per cent of those on the lists had been confirmed as having been released from police detention.

"Our biggest problem in Cape Town is consolidating the names of people missing from KTC, Guguletu, the Crossroads area and Khayelitsha. The collection of names has been very erratic as it is hard to determine how people have gone because of the confusion in the area."

Mr Ross said the collection of names from rural areas was also problematic, despite "extensive" monitoring. "A number of our informants have themselves gone missing, and the amount of people missing is quite alarming although there are big gaps in our information."

American Missionary Ordered To Leave Country

MB120524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] A spokesman for the Department of Home Affairs has confirmed in Pretoria that an American Lutheran missionary, Rev Brian Burchfield, has been told to leave the country by next week. He has until Monday [14 July] morning to appeal to the minister of home affairs against his deportation order. The spokesman denied an earlier report that Mr Burchfield and his wife had been ordered to leave the country. He said the deportation order had only been served on Mr Burchfield.

Eastern Transvaal Area Restrictions Announced

MB120845 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 0830 GMT 12 Jul 86

[Text] Certain restrictions on residential areas in 15 magisterial districts of the eastern Transvaal have been announced by the divisional police commissioner for eastern Transvaal, Brigadier (Abraham van Wyk). The districts affected are Ermelo, Piet Retief, Wakkerstroom, Volksrust, Hoeveld Drift, Barberton, Pilgrim's Rest, Belfast, Witbank, Middelburg, Carolina, Standerton, Bethal, Waterval Boven, and Lydenburg. The restrictions cover school boycotts, the possession of certain articles, and the possession of gas, as well as prohibiting persons from entering the areas without the written permission of the police. Similar restrictions have also been placed on five districts in northern Natal by the local divisional police commissioner, Brigadier Chris Roberts.

KwaZulu Emergency Restrictions Outlined

MB111612 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 11, SAPA — The divisional commmissioner of police for northern Natal, Brigadier Christiaan Roberts, today placed emergency restrictions on certain areas under his control. The restrictions — promulgated in the *Government Gazette* — deal with the movement of non-residents, control over school boycotts and a ban on the possession of "certain articles". Non-residents may not enter or stay in the affected areas, all in KwaZulu, without the written permission "of a member of a force".

The areas to which the orders apply are:

— The Madlebe tribal area, traditionally known as the Matshana area, in the magisterial district of lower Umfolozi;
— Vulendlela township, traditionally known as the KwaDlangeswa area, in the magisterial district of Mtunzini;
— The Mphukuniyoni tribal area, in the magisterial district of Hlabisa;
— Sibongile township, in the magisterial district of Dundee; and
— Sithembele or Tembalihle township, in the magisterial district of Glencoe.

The control of school boycotts include forbidding any pupil being outside a classroom during teaching hours except under certain circumstances — such as changing classes or during breaks. Pupils may also not participate in any activity on school property without being under the supervision of a member of staff.

No pupil may be outside the premises of his residence on any school day during school hours except while travelling to and from school. No person who is not a pupil or employed at a school in the affected areas may be present on school property. The restrictions also make provision for a member of a force to give written exemption to a specific person or school.

The ban on the possession of certain articles prevents people having containers of petrol and any "device" with which a stone or other projectile could be hurled. Fuel in a vehicles petrol tank is allowed under the restrictions but no person may siphon petrol from a vehicles tank without the written permission of a member of a force.

Also banned are clothes bearing several organisations names. The clothing could be a uniform, part of the uniform, t-shirt, flag or banner, amongst others.

The affected organisations are: The Amangwe Students Society; the Congress of South African Trade Unions; the Empangeni Youth Co-Ordinating Committee; the Hlalanathi Students Organisation; the Newcastle Youth Organisaiton; the Ngodini Youth League; the Sibongile Civic Association; the Sibongile Youth Congress; the Sithembile Civic Association; the Sithembile Youth Congress; the South African Allied Workers Union; the United Democratic Front.

KwaZulu/Natal Indaba Releases Bill of Rights

MB111953 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Durban, July 11, SAPA — The KwaZulu/Natal "indaba" today released a proposed bill of rights designed to protect individual freedoms and rights in a united KwaZulu and Natal governed by a joint legilsative authity. The bill is intended to be binding only on provincial legislation in KwaZulu/Natal but indaba chairman, Prof Desmond Clarence, said the indaba hoped the constitution would set an example for the rest of South Africa.

Prof Clarence said the bill implied that the Group Areas Act should be scrapped and equal education applied in schools opened to all races. He said the bill had been released to publicise the indaba's progress, although the rest of the proposed constitution was still being drafted.

Prof Clarence said the bill gave a clear indication of some basic principles with which the constitution would have to comply. "There will be no discrimination on any grounds and protection of individual and minority rights, enforceable by law, will form two of the cornerstones," he said.

One of the major provisions of the bill is the protection of ethnic, linguistic, cultural and educational rights. Another major provision is the enshrining of equal protection of the law regardless of race, colour, ethnic origin, political opinion or economic status.

The bill grants anybody the right to go to the supreme court to seek the enforcing of th rights and freedoms guaranteed in the document.

ANC, Others, Offer Support

MB130833 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0700 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] A number of key organizations, including the ANC, are reported to have given their support to the KwaNatal bill of rights. The bill [words indistinct] recently, is designed to protect individual rights and freedoms in a united KwaZulu and Natal, and implies the scrapping of Group Areas Act and the granting of equal education and schools open to all races. Sources say the bill has been given informal approval by many of the organizations which turned down initial invitations to participate in the indaba, including the ANC and the UDF [United Democratic Front].

Report Claims Bombings Provoke ANC Policy 'Dilemma'

MB130845 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 13 Jul 86 p. 2

[Gerald L'Ange, *African News Service*]

[Excerpt] The African National Congress leadership is believed to have been put into a serious dilemma by bomb attacks on civilians in South Africa.

It could provoke a conflict between relative moderates and extremists within the ANC whose outcome could profoundly influence the organisation's policy one way or the other.

Well-informed analysts believe the bombs were planted by ANC operatives or persons connected with them who were disregarding policy directives from the organisation's exiled leadership.

This was indirectly confirmed this week by an ANC spokesman in Lusaka. The dilemma into which this has thrown the leadership is reflected in its failure either to accept responsibility for or dissociate itself from the bombings.

Several of the 16 bomb attacks this year have clearly been intended solely to cause civilian casualties or damage civilian property.

This was obviously the case in the blast at a bus stop outside a Silverton supermarket on July 4, in which 20 people were injured; the explosion outside a Durban hotel on June 14 in which three people were killed; the bombings at a Johannesburg hotel and Wimpy Bar on June 24 in which 18 people were hurt.

These and other attacks contradict the ANC's proclaimed policy of not deliberately attacking "soft" or civilian targets. The stance was outlined after the congress at Kabwe in Zambia in 1985 at which ANC leaders came together from all the organisation's external bases and from South Africa to review policy.

At Kabwe the organisation decided to intensify the "liberation struggle" and to step up its armed actions. At the same time it amended the policy of avoiding civilian casualties.

The executive declared that as the struggle was intensified some civilians would unavoidably get hurt.

Some analysts believe this was a compromise offered as a sop to extremists who wanted the ANC to go over to an official policy of outright terrorism involving calculated attacks on "soft" targets.

It appears, however, that the decision to step up armed action has boomeranged against the ANC executive.

Some of the explosives smuggled into the Republic appear to have ended up in the hands of extremists who do not respect ANC policy and are beyong the control of the executive.

These could include people who have been given rudimentary training in weapons and explosives inside South Africa by ANC instructors infiltrated from abroad for this purpose.

This was virtually confirmed this week by the chief spokesman at ANC headquarters in Lusaka, Mr Tom Sebina.

"I don't believe we can confirm that the recent bombs were planted by members of Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation, the ANC military wing)," he said.

But, he added, Umkhonto members had been training others in the use of weapons.

"Such people who are trained could use the skills learned in various ways," he said.

Asked whether this meant that some of these people migght be departing from ANC policy in planting bombs, Mr Sebina said: "The situation is such that some people are likely to react in a certain way to what is happening to the blacks in the township, acting on the spur of the moment without necessarily following the decisions or the programmes of the organisation.

"One cannot deny that the situation has deteriorated. There is always the possibility of uncontrolled violence.

"In such a situation there are people who will take the law into their own hands."

Umtata: Mandela Will Not Meet Howe for Talks

MB111512 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Winnie Mandela says her husband will refuse to meet with Britain's foreign secretary when he visits South Africa later this month. The announcement is the latest blow to the already uphill struggle by Sir Geoffrey Howe, who has been rebuffed by Zambian, Zimbabwean, and most recently Mozambican leaders in his 3-nation soutehrn African peace inititative. Mrs Mandela says her husband is in no position to see Sir Geoffrey, and

criticizes the British Government for believing it could prescribe to South Africa. Bishop Tutu and Allan Boesak have both said they will not meet Sir Geoffrey.[passage omitted]

Mandela Release Talks Rumored

MB130632 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0600 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] A leading West German magazine says talks have taken place between East and West on the release of Nelson Mandela. In an edition to be published tomorrow, *Der Spiegel* says the East Berlin lawyer who masterminded top level East-West spy exchanges has been in South Africa to discuss the release of the ANC leader. Wolfgang Vogel engineered the freeing of Soviet dissident Anatoliy Shcharanskiy last February in exchange for East European agents jailed or awaiting trial in the United States and West Germany.

Der Spiegel says Mr Vogel has been in Pretoria for talks over trading Mr Mandela's freedom for that of Soviet spies jailed in South Africa, and goes on to say that the swap can only be expected after Moscow and Washington have agreed on a second summit between their leaders.

Paper Reports 14 Killed in Soweto Fighting

MB141035 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1000 GMT 14 Jul 86

[Text] Clashes between hostel dwellers and comrades have left a section of Soweto near the Mzimhlophe Hostel tense. According to the *Business Day* newspaper, residents report that at least 14 people have died since fighting broke out between the two groups in the area more than a week ago. Bureau for Information Chief Leon Mellet has confirmed faction fighting in the Zone 1 area of Meadowlands but had denied any deaths.

Barlow Rand Chief Urges Income Redistribution

MB101440 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1437 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Johannesburg, July 10, SAPA — The free enterprise system in South Africa will have to be modified, the chairman of Barlow Rand, Mike Rosholt, said in Johannesburg tonight.

"We must recognise that the central economic issue in future will inevitably be the process of income redistribution in favour of the lower income groups," he told a dinner for delegates to an international symposium at the University of the Witwatersrand. The topic of the symposium, which started today and ends tomorrow, is What Boundaries for Business?

That process of income redistribution will be easier to live with if it is voluntary rather than forced. Having said that, I cannot emphasise too strongly that at the same time we must strive relentlessly to preserve those aspects of our present system which remain valid and essential for the future well-being of the country.

In particular we must ensure that income redistribution does not become capital distribution resulting in an inevitable diminution of the income which is to be shared. We must try to ensure that over a period we all become equally wealthy and not equally poor.

We must aim at a situation in which our First World economy, based on increasing exports and import substitution, can finance itself and generate the wealth required to fund the Third World sector.

The latter should deal as effectively as possible with the greatest single national problem, unemployment. It could do so by investing primarily in labour intensive industries such as agriculture and urbanisaiton.

Mr Rosholt said the modified system must be seen as a catalyst for the redistribution of an increased national income, as being fully aware, as many of its adherents are, of its additional social responsibilities: as actively promoting power-sharing rather than being an accomplice of racial oppression. Such a system had been correctly described by Professor Jill Nattrass at the University of Natal concerned capitalism.

Changing free enterprise in South Africa was essential because the country stood on the brink of power-sharing between the races, said Mr Rosholt. In whatever form that occurs, the present balance in our economy between free enterprise and state socialism must tilt towards the latter.

The extent of that tilt would depend on how radicalised the new participants turned out to be and how powerful their voice in the new dispensation. Unfortunately, events and deprivation are hardening black attitudes to capitalism and free enterprise, and it is going to be difficult to reverse this trend.

This was especially so when generally speaking, black trade unions have made it very clear that they are committed to class struggle and eventual economic control — their views ranging from mixed socialism at one end to Marxism at the other.

An aggravating factor, said Mr Rosholt, was the government's recent commitment to the virtues and benefits of free enterprise. It would be better for the system if the government were to prove its commitment by discreet action rather than by public proclamation.

The greater the latter, the stronger the black perception of the links between free enterprise and the current political system.

Mr Rosholt said it was clear that South Africa could not develop to the full extent of its great resources, human and material, without a political solution. Equally, no political solution would be workable without the necessary financial muscle.

It is paradoxical that access to overseas funds should have been cut off at a time when partly of its own volition, but partly also because of judicious outside pressure, South Africa has introduced overdue reform processes and has raised black expectations, which can never be fully funded in the siege economy we now face.

Production Price Index Shows 19.6 Percent Jump

MB101141 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1125 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, July 10 SAPA — The production price index showed an increase of 19.6 per cent in May compared with May 1985, the Central Statistical Service said in a statement released in Pretoria today. Although the rate was still high, it was lower than the comparable rate of 20.1 per cent during April 1986, the service said.

The monthly rate — May 1986 compared with April 1986 — however, was higher, namely 1.7 per cent against 1.0 per cent in April 1986. The Increase could especially be attributed to locally-produced commodities for consumption in South Africa, which showed an increase of 2.4 per cent, the service said.

Increases in the prices of locally produced commodities occurred mainly in food (3.4 per cent), rubber and plastic products (1.6 per cent), non-metalic mineral products (3.8 per cent), metal products (3.7 per cent), and non-electric machinery (2.2 per cent).

Compared with April 1986, imported commodities showed a decrease of 0.4 per cent. Decreases occurred in the monthly rates (May 1986 compared with April 1986) of mining and quarrying products (11.1 per cent) and petroleum and coal products (7.3 per cent).

RAPPORT Cited on AWB Youth Military Training Plan

MB140504 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 13 Jul 86

[Text] The rightwing Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [AWB, Afrikaner Resistence Movement] is to train young children to handle guns. According to a report in the Afrikaans newspaper, *Rapport*, the AWB's paramilitary wing, the Brandwag [Afrikaner Guard] is to train children as young as 10 years old. The organization's intelligence head, Colonel Arthur Konrad, says kids of 10 and above must be tought to handle weapons and be able to support their parents in terror attacks. The Brandwag is offering monthly training camps in various areas for the whole family and, according to AWB head Eugene Terr'Blanche, the Brandwag is now a family movement.

Men, women, and children are being recruited in training programs for self-defense, emergency first aid, and action in terror attacks. A new organization, called Boerevrou [Boer Woman], has been started to encourage women to join the Brandwag.

ZAMBIA

Defense Minister Malimba Masheke Visits GDR

For coverage of the visit by Defense Minister Army General Malimba Masheke to the German Democratic Republic, including talks with his counterpart Defense Minister Heinz Kessler, see the German Democratic Republic section of the 14 July Eastern Europe *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

ZIMBABWE

State of Emergency Renewal Passage Expected

MB111042 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1035 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Harare, July 11 SAPA — The House of Assembly will on Tuesday [15 July] be asked to renew the state of emergency for a further six months, ZIANA reports The minister of home affairs, Mr Enos Nkala, gave notice in the assembly this morning that he would move a motion on Tuesday asking the house to renew the emergency, which has been in existence since a few days before the Unilateral Declaration of Independence by Mr Ian Smith in 1965. With a commanding majority of 66 seats in the 100-member assembly the government seems set to renew the emergency with ease.